

The Nation.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1873.

The Week.

THE "Liberal Republicans" are again hard at work in Ohio, and we have before us a circular of the State Committee, dated July 17, and signed by General Brinkerhoff, the chairman, calling on all "workers" of the party to present themselves in Columbus on the 30th inst., to join the Democrats in a mass convention, which is to take into consideration the fact "that corruption in appalling proportions pervades all the political avenues of the country." This is, no doubt, a very dreadful fact, but we question whether a consultation of Democrats and "Liberal Republicans" will do anything to better it. Corruption cannot be cured by reformers without principle, and the class of reformers who figure just now as Liberal Republicans belong, in our opinion, to that category. General Brinkerhoff, in particular, is one of the high-minded sages and free-traders who got up the Cincinnati Convention, and then fell to bellowing for the election to the Presidency of the greatest protectionist in the world, and one of the most active political "engineers" in the country. Anybody who, after this, pays any attention to General Brinkerhoff's "calls" must, it seems to us, be either a very simple person or a person greatly pressed for some occupation. Nobody who goes into a convention with politicians of this stamp can tell how it will end. They may open with prayer, and conclude, like the witches of old times, by worshipping Satan in the guise of a black goat. If we might offer advice to General Brinkerhoff, and General Cochrane, and the other managers who ran the unfortunate Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, it would be to retire for a year or two into strictly private life. They did enormous mischief last summer, the effects of which are still apparent; and there is, therefore, still something ludicrous in their anxiety about the "appalling proportions" of corruption, and the condition of our "political avenues."

The Chicago *Tribune* replies to the charge of immorality, or, to speak plainly, of fraud, which we brought against its new plan of ascertaining what are "reasonable rates of transportation," by quoting from a lawyer's brief a number of familiar legal propositions showing that corporations are the creatures of the state, and that if they do anything that the charter does not authorize, the state may eat them up. To which we reply that, in the first place, we do not believe that one railroad corporation in fifty has violated the law in its issues of stock; and that, moreover, from the moral point of view the position of "the people" would be no better if they had all violated it. In fact, if the law be against the corporations, the position of "the people" more closely resembles Ben Butler's in 1870 than we thought it did. Ben said, and Senator Morton said, that the United States were not legally bound by the declarations made in the House of Representatives, and by the Secretary of the Treasury, when the bonds were issued, to pay them in coin, and that they might be paid in paper all the same; which was quite true. But all concerned in paying them in paper would none the less have been knaves, because they had all stood by silent while the bonds were being sold, thus acquiescing in the construction put at the time of the loan on the terms of the contract. So also "the people" have stood by these thirty years while the railroads were issuing "fictitious stock," and while the holders were selling it in open market, without uttering one word of protest or warning against the illegality of the transaction, without ever mentioning Marshall or Story or any other great light of jurisprudence. Therefore to come forward now, after this stock has passed into the hands of innocent holders, and declare that it must be confiscated, in order to enable Western farmers to get their crops

to market more cheaply, and thus relieve them from the consequences of their own neglect or indiscretion is—well, we hardly know what to call it. It strikingly resembles that mode of raising money known as the "panel game." We advise both "the people" and the *Tribune* to begin the study of the question, not by examining lawyers' briefs, but by reading their Bible, or some plain, sensible book on morals—say Paley.

There is not much news of importance with regard to the farmers. Ever since the election of Judge Craig they have been making strenuous efforts to show that the election is not to be taken as indicating any desire to strike at the independence of the judiciary. One method of proving this is by asserting that Judge Lawrence, the opposing candidate, defeated his own re-election by writing a letter criticising in a contemptuous manner the people's convention. A correspondent of the *Tribune* writes that, on reading this letter, the people went against Judge Lawrence to a man without regard to party. Another method of proof is by asking for the production of the pledges which Judge Craig has given. It is not common, however, for candidates for judgeships to sign written contracts in blood, selling their souls to the party which elects them at so much per term, and it ought to be remembered, too, that Judge Craig is said by some persons to be pledged to the railroads. Pledges of this sort are usually involved in the acceptance of the nomination. The activity among the politicians meantime is said to be agonizing. They are preparing themselves to go before the people in advocacy of farmers' rights in all sorts of ways. One prominent politician, General Samuel F. Cary, is said, by his enemies, to be practising sleeping on a hay-mow; another is vigorously at work with a reaping-machine; and a third, Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, is said to be tramping up and down his State in homespun "hickory" trowsers and without stockings. The political changes now going on will evidently in time give us a little of that picturesqueness the absence of which from American society we have all of us so often deplored.

The Boston meeting of the opponents of General Butler will at least call the attention of the respectable citizens of Massachusetts to the danger in which they now are, and to do that well would perhaps be an assurance of one more failure and break-down for Butler. Judge Hoar, in the course of his speech, related an incident which perfectly sets forth Butler in one of his many odorous characters, that of a criminal lawyer of a certain kind. It seems that a fortnight ago an informal meeting was held at Judge Hoar's office, for the purpose of considering how Butler was to be prevented from making prize of the primary caucuses. It was a secret conference, no reporters were present, and yet in the afternoon the *Traveler* contained what professed to be a true account of the meeting. It was observed at the time, said Judge Hoar, that while the conference was in progress three persons were observed coming from "the office of a person who has attempted to become the Governor of this State," and afterwards returning to the same room, one of them in the meantime, under pretext of finding a man with whom he had business, opening the door and looking in to see who were present. Judge Hoar's christening of Butler as "the Tichborne Claimant" will not, after this tale, seem too far out of order. But, indeed, fraud and eavesdropping are no new accomplishments of his. The conference of last Friday appointed a sort of rallying committee "to preserve the integrity of the Republican party," integrity probably being used in a double sense; and also a committee to prepare an address to the people. About half the members of the State Central Committee are understood to have fallen a prey to Butler; hence the need of these outside labors; for their success a vast majority of the people of this country, inside Massachusetts and outside, may rightly pray.

Before the committee have prepared their address we have one from a prohibitionist of the better sort, which will very well supplement the other document. It is the work of a clergyman of Mendon, the same man who, on the 4th of July, received from Butler the impudent and imprudent evasive answer to the question whether he was in favor of a prohibitory law. It is worth noting that in this contest with Butler, as in that of two years ago, it is a clergyman who does some of the most useful writing against him, Rev. Mr. Twining, of Cambridge, having hit him as hard before as Mr. Clark now. These are some of the objections which Mr. Clark urges, and doubtless to the true prohibitionist they will seem quite as forcible as to others: First and in general, we have the one objection to the new candidacy which the new candidate probably finds the most utterly unintelligible of all. On this occasion it takes the form "God is not dead;" He still is a lover of righteousness and decency, and it is well to remember that fact in political as in other actions. After this follow the specific points: In the first place, the Governor alone cannot enforce the liquor law, and Massachusetts neither wants nor needs the one-man military power. To execute the law properly, there must be the co-operative effort with an honest executive of the judges, municipal officers of all grades, prosecuting officers and jurors, and this, although Mr. Clark does not say so, it will be a long day before we anywhere see. In the courts themselves, he says, the law finds very great obstacles, and in the perfidy of officials. And were this otherwise, how can a single hundred constables, scattered among a million four hundred thousand people, and in the face of local opposition in many places, enforce a law so difficult of enforcement as the prohibitory law? Governor Washburn has gone further to make the law effective than any other governor; he came out in favor of it in his first inaugural address, a thing which any one who likes may try to imagine the "man of pluck" doing. Mr. Clark cannot. And had Mr. Washburn's suggestion been heeded, and apothecaries put on the same footing with other dealers in spirits, many places of sale now open would have been closed; but the Chairman of the Liquor Committee in the House got on stilts, and nothing came of the Governor's suggestion. Finally, Governor Washburn is a sober man, while Butler, the prohibitionist candidate *in posse*, drinks liquors himself, invites others to do the same, and, by purchasing them, tempts dealers to violate a statute which he will not say whether he favors or not. This is the nineteenth century after the beginning of the Christian era, and yet it is necessary, and in Massachusetts, to write letters and appoint rallying committees against a gentleman of this kidney.

The opinion of Judge Blatchford in the case of Carl Vogt, deciding that he must be surrendered to Prussia to be tried for the crimes of murder, arson, and robbery, committed in Belgium, has been overruled by the Attorney-General. Vogt is a Prussian, but the crimes with the commission of which he is charged were committed in Belgium. The United States has no extradition treaty with Belgium, but it has with Prussia a treaty made in 1852, which covers certain crimes (including those with which Vogt is charged) "committed within the jurisdiction of either party." The German Government set up the theory in the Vogt case, that though the crimes were committed in Belgium, nevertheless Prussia—inasmuch as it has a sort of constructive personal jurisdiction over its citizens wherever they may be, and is accustomed for this reason to try them for offences committed even on foreign soil, when the criminals can be caught—was entitled to his extradition, on the ground that the crimes were committed "within the jurisdiction" of Prussia, according to the terms of the treaty. Judge Blatchford, on this ground, held that Vogt must be surrendered; but the Attorney-General decides the other way, saying that no one ever before heard of such a construction of the term "within the jurisdiction," that the practical result of such a construction would be that the jurisdiction of Prussia is coterminous with that of the entire earth, and that the jurisdiction of a country is really coextensive with the territorial area which it practically controls. The decision seems perfectly sound, though it will naturally puzzle the German Government to know

why such a case, finally to be decided by the Attorney-General, first went through Judge Blatchford's court.

The Crispins have had a convention in Boston, at which a rather dismal account was given of the condition of the organization. At Lynn, its cradle and headquarters, there were two years ago 2,500 names on the roll; now there are only 1,500. There were not enough delegates at the convention to form a quorum. Worse than all, the officers have largely embezzled the funds, and the body has been torn by internal dissensions. Indeed, it is on its last legs. The causes of the decline assigned by the delegates are, as usual, the abuse of power. The organization attempted interference with individual liberty—a thing which human nature in that latitude would not tolerate; in other words, it became unbearably tyrannical. The only large trades-union which has maintained itself successfully for years is the Amalgamated Engineers in England, and it owes its success to the extraordinary care with which it has abstained from over-interference. There is no doubt that such organizations might, if properly conducted, do great good, but either the resources open to the working-man in America are too numerous to allow of the necessary cohesiveness, or the supply of administrative talent among the working-men is not sufficiently great. The Crispins certainly revealed little or none.

We were wrong, it seems, in treating as of little importance the Lord Gordon affair. Though it is true that there is no great likelihood of the matter's furnishing a *casus belli* between England and this country, it is still of deep interest from its bearing on international law and the development it has given to the "right of hot pursuit." Most writers who have treated this subject have assumed that the right in question was like the right of "stoppage *in transitu*," a right which, when once exercised, was completely at an end. But it seems, from the latest news from Manitoba, that this is not the correct view. Mr. Bradley, the Custom-House officer who was not only present at the capture of the American kidnappers, but aided in arresting them, has made a positive statement to a correspondent of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, to the effect that this recapture was made about 110 yards south of the 49th parallel, the boundary line, on American soil. It would seem from this that the hot pursuit is a reciprocal and "transitory" right, and that on the passage of the pursuing party over the border, the right vests in the party pursued, the duty of being retaken now imposing itself on the original pursuers. This seems at any rate to be the opinion of Judge McKenzie, of the local Court of Queen's Bench; he has just sent four of the American party to a British dungeon, and admitted one, about whose guilt he says he has some doubt, to bail.

That part of Baltimore which was destroyed by fire last Thursday was chiefly occupied by small stores and factories and "common-class" houses. The fire broke out in the engine-room of a four-story brick steam planing-mill. As usual, the building was enveloped in flames before the steamers arrived, and there being a stiff breeze from the southwest, and the roofs of many of the houses being shingled, the fire had plenty of draught and plenty of fuel. By great exertion it was put out, with a loss of from half a million to a million. Owing to the sensational despatches sent over the telegraph wires, people in New York supposed for some time that Baltimore was likely to be entirely destroyed; but fortunately the news came in the afternoon, and afternoon despatches have not in all cases that weight with the public which is the reward of the virtues of accuracy and good judgment. It is unnecessary to say that carelessness in building was the primary cause of this as of all the other recent large fires.

The position of referee in a boat race bids fair to become an extremely warm one. The latest charge that we have seen brought against Mr. J. C. Babcock, who acted in that capacity at Springfield, is that had the race "been finished at high noon, he was in no condition to be referred to for a decision on any point." As this implies drunkenness on duty, and might incite to a libel suit, it has since been

retracted, but the retraction is of a kind well known to journalists, and in it some of the other accusations are revived. They are very numerous, for after the general bungling of the Regatta Committee—youths of small knowledge of boating and little judgment—of the Springfield Club, and of others in authority, it is so difficult to apportion the blame to individuals that the one person visible and prominent is made the scapegoat. And we may remark that a scapegoat is likely to have a heavy load laid on him when in his ignorance of the feuds and heart-burnings that devastate our profession of journalism, he is innocent enough to give so important a letter as Mr. Babcock's of Saturday, not to the Associated Press, as it would have been shrewd to do, but to one alone of our contemporaries. Mr. Babcock appears not to have known that for one little moment a letter from him was of more importance to the newspaper man than many columns about the Shah, and it was naturally exasperating to the rest of us to find his letter in the *Herald* alone, and not everywhere else. But in the interests of justice, several things in regard to a referee's duty and the history of this muddle should be borne in mind. Some of these are, that Mr. Babcock could hardly have been hostile to Yale, he having been Yale's choice for umpire and her nominee; that the Yale men consulted the common interest in nominating Mr. Babcock, he being President of the Harlem Rowing Association, a committee-man on rules in the National Association, an experienced oar, and having already been referee in college regattas and in the race between the Atalantas and Harvards. Another is, that it is no part of a referee's duty to provide a steam craft fast enough to carry him over the course close behind the crews, where he ought to be. Nor to provide a piece of ordnance. Nor to row about to eleven boat-houses, as Mr. Babcock had to do, and tell the crews it was time to go to the score. These things are somebody's duty, but not the referee's. Two other things are, that he is not, *ex-officio*, the custodian of the flags, and that, as a matter of fact, he was not in this case the custodian of them, although they were aboard his boat in the charge of a member of the Regatta Committee. Another is, that never in the history of the world till now was any finish-line of a race stretched otherwise than at right angles with the line of the course. Let a race be rowed along a letter S three miles long, or up and down a letter U, and still the finish-line would instinctively be placed at a right angle with the bank of a course so shaped. But the management of the race throughout was entirely bungled, and we now learn that, so conflicting is the evidence of the judges, it will not be possible to place any of the boats that have not yet been placed.

The news from England does not seem favorable to the hopes of those who are mainly interested in the contract between the Shah of Persia and Baron Reuter—that is, the Shah and the Baron themselves. The contract, which practically gives Reuter the right to collect the revenues of Persia for a long term of years, and to build railroads and canals and other internal improvements, seems rather startling to British capitalists, who are now asked to invest their money in the enterprise. Of course, Baron Reuter's plan is to get up a company, or a syndicate, or a combination, and begin floating all sorts of Persian scrip, but the capitalists' objection is the extreme remoteness of their remedy in case the contract is violated in any way. It all rests on the good faith of the Shah, a barbarous despot, about whose moral character little is known—for the chance of any European country's going to war for the sake of enforcing Reuter's contract is very remote. Mr. Whalley, one of the parliamentary friends of "the Claimant," is coming over to the United States to raise money for that gentleman; perhaps Baron Reuter will make a trip here for the purpose of floating Oriental loans on the New York market. The rivalry between a Tichborne syndicate and a syndicate engaged in placing on the market Persian 6's or Teheran and Bassorah air-line 7-30 convertible gold bonds, would probably be something unequalled in the annals of American finance.

Señor Salmeron, the President of the Spanish Republic, held a council of generals last week, in order to see what had better be done, and they advised him to call out "90,000 men of the reserves." This seems to give the finishing touch to the revolutionary puzzle, because the great want at present is not men, but discipline, and unless this can be supplied there is, in the first place, no likelihood that "the 90,000 men of the reserves" will obey the call; and, in the second place, no likelihood that, if they do, they will, when enrolled, be anything better than a band of mutinous and dangerous ruffians. The disorganization of the army, which is bringing not the Republic only but Spanish society to the verge of dissolution, began under the late King, when the Radical Ministry insisted on putting a man of low character, who had once headed a revolt, in a high command, in spite of the protests of the King and the best officers. It was continued by the execution of Castelar's grand idea of abolishing the conscription, a reform which he ought to have confined to his magazine articles until he got his republic established. The way things were going, and the condition of opinion on military matters in the Cortes, were well illustrated three weeks ago, when one Estavenez appeared in one of Pi y Margall's cabinets as Minister of War. He was incontinentally denounced as an inferior officer of the line, who had deserted in Cuba. He calmly rose in his place and acknowledged, with the kind of bravado with which Butler has made us familiar in this country, that he had deserted, but that he had done so because he had no taste for the service, and thought it would be better without him. Far from resigning his place in the Cabinet, however, he held it until the next general change. With facts such as these before us, the demoralization of the private soldiers is not surprising.

The Germans appear to have been got into a scrape by one of their frigates seizing on one of the revolted Spanish gunboats. The insurgents now threaten to seize on all the German shipping in the harbor of Carthagena. Some efforts appear to be in progress to reduce some of the insurgent cities, but there is no force to restore order generally, and nothing but the actual presence of troops seems sufficient to maintain it anywhere. The Carlists continue apparently to gather strength. The *World* of this city, while acknowledging the dreadful condition of Spanish affairs, tries to excuse the leaders of the Revolution, by saying that they did not foresee the construction the peasantry and artisans would put on their preaching. But then they ought to have foreseen it. It is the business of politicians above all things to foresee, and to know the character of their audience before they begin preaching. Half the stuff which philosophical radicals talk to the people in Europe to-day would be harmless at a meeting of a scientific association, but delivered in the street, it fills the heads of ignorant men with the wildest and most dangerous delusions. The only good sign in Spanish politics is the report of a meeting of liberal emigrés at Biarritz, in France, presided over by Marshal Serrano, offering, through Admiral Topete, their support to Salmeron in his effort to restore order. This is the first indication that has come for a long time from any respectable quarter that there are Spaniards who think more of their country than of their own aggrandizement.

A German correspondent calls our attention to the fact that Prince Bismarck's resignation of the Prussian Ministry of Foreign Affairs is an event of no particular significance so long as he retains the Chancellorship of the Empire, inasmuch as Prussian "foreign affairs" are now simply the relations of Prussia with the other German States. As Chancellor of the Empire, on the other hand, he has charge of the foreign affairs of the Empire, or, in other words, is the real Foreign Minister of the Confederation. The same correspondent also informs us, in correction of a statement in our issue of July 17, that the refusal of the Catholic bishops to obey the law with regard to the ecclesiastical seminaries will entail simply the exclusion of the graduates of these seminaries from the exercise of sacerdotal functions, and not the closing of the seminaries by the police.

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

WE pointed out a fortnight ago the baselessness of the popular notion that the railroads were making enormous profits at the expense of the community. A very few railroads in the more densely peopled regions make fair dividends for a few years at a time; but no general legislation for the regulation of railroads can be based on the history or condition of a few. The railroads of the country taken together are an unprofitable enterprise, and do not pay the owners the ordinary rate of interest on the cost of constructing them. In other words, the community at large gets the work of transporting goods and passengers over the vast area occupied by population in the United States, done for it at a loss by a small body of venturesome individuals. This loss on the part of the owners is doubtless not wholly due to the lowness of the charges or the scarcity of traffic. It is in part the result of want of economy in management, as is shown by the number of poor, non-paying roads which become paying when they pass into the hands of able and skilful men. But even with the best management obtainable, there are only a very few roads in the country which would yield the ordinary average rate of profit which is yielded by capital in other kinds of business. It is evident, then, that any attempt to cut down rates by law, or, what is the same thing, seriously impede the conduct of the enterprise in the manner the owners think most conducive to their interest, must lead to the abandonment of the roads, or, in other words, their virtual confiscation. If the state worked them so as to make them pay interest on their cost, there would be the same complaints as to the charges which there are now, and others of a more serious kind as to other things. If it did not work them so as to make them pay such interest, they would become a charge on the whole body of taxpayers, which might or might not be a desirable consummation, but is certainly not one for which the public is yet prepared. We believe, on the other hand, that if there be anything of which the country is thoroughly sick, it is of legislative or general governmental interference with the making and working of railroads. It has proved thus far, and even on the small scale on which it has been tried, a fountain of corruption.

We have more than once pointed out what we conceive to be the real abuses of railroad management. If we are now asked whether we mean to say that there is nothing in the Western farmers' complaint that a third of their crop is consumed in getting it to market, we answer that there is something in it, but apparently not what they imagine. If we are asked, farther, whether it is not a horrible thing that corn should be used as fuel in Iowa when so many millions of people all over the world are short of food, we reply also that we do not see anything particularly horrible about it. Distance is one of the facts of nature to be accepted and dealt with like other facts of nature—rationally. If a man chooses to go out into the wilderness without roads, wagons, or any other means of reaching a market, and plant ten times as much corn as he and his family can consume, and then, in the fall, begins to wail and lament because he cannot find a purchaser for it, nobody pays any attention to him, or people content themselves with telling him that he ought to have bethought himself of the market before he built his house or put in his crop. If he begins to weep and ask whether he must use it for fuel, they tell him unhesitatingly that it is his duty and privilege to do so, if he cannot turn it to any better account; that he is no more bound to trouble himself about the starving poor in England, and India, and China, than about the houseless poor in New York, when he is surrounded by leagues of trees. If he were still to refuse to be comforted, and were to maintain that large numbers of industrious people in the East and in England ought to club their savings and cut a wagon-road to his house, load up his corn, and cart it off as far East as may be necessary to secure him a fair price for it, we should simply laugh and walk off.

And yet the foregoing would be, with a few trifling changes, a fair statement of the case of the Western farmers against the railroads in the matter of charges. At the bottom of the grievance lies the great fact that agriculture at the West has been overdone,

just as, before the gold discoveries, sheep-farming was overdone in Australia. The invention of railroads, and the encouragement given to their construction since 1836, have enabled large bodies of settlers to push out into the wilderness, where they form one of the sparsest populations in the world, on one of the richest soils. The application of machinery to the cultivation of the soil has, however, released them from the restraints in their operations which the scarcity of labor would otherwise have imposed. The consequence has been that they have gone into corn and cattle raising in the most reckless way, and apparently on the theory that, as all mankind need bread and meat, there could not be in any place a redundancy of food. They got on pretty well under the low tariff and taxation of the period before the war. They got on even better during the rising markets, the inflation of the currency, and the prodigious waste of food and clothing wrought by the war, and during the last ten years the pouring of population into agricultural pursuits in the West has been greater than ever, while the markets are farther off than they were in 1860. The result is that they at last begin to find the situation unendurable. They have more corn and bacon and wheat than they can dispose of, and looking about to see what is the matter, they find that if they could get these commodities to New York or Liverpool without paying for transportation, they could sell them at a profit; so they insist that somebody shall do this work of transportation for them, cost what it may. Of course they are ready to impose the job on the railroads, as the railroads are in their power. The Australian wool-growers would have made ship-owners take their wool to Liverpool for next to nothing if they had had similar control over them. The desire in both cases is the old one—to make other people somehow protect you against the consequences of your own mistakes. It does not present itself to the farmer's mind in this shape, we admit, and it is disguised from him somewhat by the fact that the railroads are the only great highways he has, and his reasoning is naturally influenced by the common-law doctrines and traditions about public roads. He forgets that the state supplied nothing of the old highways but the track; that each individual who used it provided his own rolling-stock and kept it in repair, acted as his own superintendent, brakeman, conductor, and driver, and bore all the loss of collisions, floods, and fires. That may have been a better state of things than the present one, but we cannot go back to it.

We have said that the markets have been during the last ten years farther from the Western farmer than ever. This is literally true, though we see as yet but little or no adequate recognition of the fact in the agitation now going on. While the agriculturists have been pushing out further and further into the West, the high-tariff men have been pushing New York and Liverpool—or, in other words, the places where he must sell his grain—further and further into the East. Distance, it must be remembered, is, from the commercial stand-point, not a question of time, but of money. The only reason why a man objects to having his goods a long while on their way to the market is that he loses interest on their value while they are in transit, and he has to pay more for their carriage. Therefore, any addition to the cost of carriage is the equivalent of an addition to the distance. If it costs a dollar to send a bushel of corn from Chicago to New York, and the price be raised to two dollars, it is the same thing commercially as if the distance were increased from 900 miles to 1,800.

Now, this is exactly what the tariff legislation of the last ten years has been doing. The enormous increase it has wrought in the cost of the machinery of transportation has, *pro tanto*, added to the distance which separates the consuming East from the producing West, or, in other words, has pushed the farmer farther out into the wilderness. The same result has been accomplished in a slightly different way by the obstacles offered to the sale of foreign goods to the farmer. The more difficult it is made for the foreigner to sell his products here, of course the more difficult it is for him to buy ours, which is the equivalent of putting him farther away. Every ten per cent. added to our tariff puts the Englishman and Frenchman

who longs for our beef and wheat so many miles farther off from them. He has to buy with what he makes, and the harder it is for him to get to us with what he makes, the less he can afford to purchase when he reaches us, or, in other words, the farther he has to travel, less money he has at the end of his journey.

There is another important element in this transportation problem to which we have more than once made allusion in discussing the conditions of agricultural life in the United States. The early frontiersmen of the ante-railroad period were, like the European peasantry, a hardy, simple-minded, rough breed of men, with very rude tastes and very few wants. When they went out into the wilderness they did it well knowing that they left civilization behind, and neither desiring nor expecting a market for their products. They dressed in leather or homespun, and ate what they raised or killed. If they had more corn than they needed, they burnt it or threw it away without qualms or regrets, or considering what it would bring in New York. They were, too, tolerably ignorant of book-learning, and cared nothing about music, except that of the dancing-fiddle. Their lives, if coarse and laborious and full of hardships, were, on the whole, tolerably contented. They swore, and drank, and fought, but they were not troubled with problems of political economy. Our modern frontiersman, who clings to the railroads out along the prairies, is a very different person. He insists on being followed up by all the modern conveniences. Not only must he have a church and school, but he must have the newspapers and magazines, and his wife and daughters must have a piano and silk dresses, and the new novels, and their minds, instead of being intent on the homely joys of the forest and the prairie, are vexed by the social and religious discussions of the far East. They want to hear Froude lecture, wonder what Plymouth Church is going to do with Bowen, would like a chance of listening to Lucca, are eager to try the newest thing in stoves, and wonder what the Emperor of Austria will think of the Illinois school-house at the Vienna Exhibition. Now, no railroad that pays interest on its cost will ever satisfy a population of this sort by its rates, as long as this population is dependent on agricultural products, raised two thousand miles from the Atlantic seaboard, for the gratification of its multifarious and growing wants. Either the West must go back to simpler ways, or it must bring itself into closer relations with the densely peopled countries of the East, by removing artificial obstacles. In short, we must elect whether our tariff legislation shall encourage agriculture or manufactures, or let both alone. If we decide for manufactures as at present, why, farmers must grin and bear it.

PAID AND UNPAID LEGISLATORS.

THE speech of Senator Carpenter to the people of Wisconsin in defence of his course in the salary business certainly abounds in candor, and in the matter of Washington expenses and the general niggardliness of United States salaries, contains some very healthy facts for the consideration of a Western or rather of a country audience. It must have been an almost incredible statement to the rural population of the West and to the well-to-do mechanics of Western towns that the leading lawyer of Wisconsin does not own the house he lives in, neither in Washington nor in Milwaukee; that he owns nothing in the world except a library of 15,000 volumes and an insurance policy upon his life of \$50,000. It must also astonish them to be told by a politician, not that all public men should live with the economy and simplicity of "hard-fisted" farmers, and that the salaries now paid are much greater than the incomes of the agricultural constituencies, but that as much as \$6,500 is actually expended by their Senator for house-rent, office-rent, and insurance; or, as Mr. Carpenter rather cleverly puts it:

"These items give \$6,550 of indispensable expense. There is not a meal of victuals in that sum, no clothing for my family, not a shirt for myself, no school-books for my babies, no carriage hire, no doctor's bills, no contributions for the preaching of the Gospel, no charities to the poor, no contribution to pay the expenses of Wisconsin office-seekers who have failed in their application and have to be sent home at the expense of the delegation."

From such personal considerations as these, the Senator pro-

ceeds to argue that the American system of government forbids the gratuitous services of legislators, "senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services" being the language of the Constitution; and that the earlier Congresses which fixed the amount of their own pay, or provided for its increase without the disapproval of the country, did just what the last Congress did, neither more nor less. While this speech contains much that is true so far as relates to the expenses of city life and of public men, and the general inadequacy of salaries, the deductions which Mr. Carpenter draws from his premises are utterly false. And as this ingenious and plausible speech has been industriously reprinted and widely circulated, and cannot but produce some effect, we will here point out the fallacy of its conclusion.

There are three distinctions between the last increase of the Congressional pay and those of which the country has not disapproved, and it is these differences which stamp the last as wrong, and cross the public sense of what is proper and right. First, the former Congresses provided for the pay of officers of the Government before they touched their own, and they then fixed or increased their pay in due proportion to what they allowed other official persons. This Congress shamefully neglected the executive and judicial departments, dishonestly selecting a few officers from each as scapegoats for their own delinquency, and pushing their own rate of compensation out of all proportion. As we have before shown, the pay of the Congressmen at first was designed to be only about one-fourth of the salary of the Chief-Justice of the United States; but at the ratio of advancement which has prevailed during the last eight years, the next increase will carry the pay of three hundred members higher than that of the nine judges of the Supreme Court. In the second place, the former increases of salary were not wholly and absolutely retroactive. To a certain extent they were retroactive, as they necessarily were passed during the session, and not at the beginning. To a certain extent they were wrong; for no increase should be in the slightest degree retroactive, and no Congress should increase its own compensation. Hereafter, let us hope, public sentiment will require an increase to be absolutely prospective—so prospective that a Congressional election shall intervene before the change shall take effect. Undoubtedly, many who vote for such a prospective increase will be the gainers from it, either as Senators whose terms extend over, or as re-elected members; but the power of men to vote themselves unlimited sums, which no legal remedy can recover, and no constitutional power can check, will be practically brought under public control. It was the unconscionable exercise of this unlimited power by the last Congress, at a time when the services of the members had ended, and when the Presidential and Congressional elections were over, that not only incensed, but also alarmed the public mind. In the third place (and this is the worst part of the "salary-grab"), the former increases of salary—that is, those which were not censured by the country—were fairly brought before Congress by a bill for that purpose, standing on their own merits so far as they had merits, and leaving members free to vote against them, and allowing other members no evasion of responsibility if they voted for them. The "salary-grab," on the contrary, was an extraordinary tissue of legislative trickery, designed to coerce one man, bribe another, and give loopholes of escape to all. It was fastened, in the last days of the session, to an important appropriation bill; whereby such men as General Garfield, who had expended months of labor on the bill, were coerced into the mistake of voting for it, rather than see the product of their winter's work destroyed. The proposition was improperly coupled with an increase of a few other salaries, having nothing to do with that of Congress, the intention being not a general comprehensive increase of all salaries, including the legislative, but an increase of all legislative salaries, say three hundred in number, with a shallow pretence of fairness in adding less than a dozen from the executive and judicial departments. The constitutional right of the country to the veto of the executive was tampered with by offering the President a bribe in the bill of \$100,000

The time at which these nefarious legislative practices were suddenly sprung upon the country—after the deliberative work of the session was over and when the life of that Congress was expiring, and a re-elected President about to begin his last term—completed the extraordinary combination and coincidences of what was reprehensible and inexcusable in this piece of legislative work.

But a question of much more general importance is suggested by this speech. Should legislators be paid? and if so, should their compensation equal that of the higher executive and judicial officers of the Government? Mr. Carpenter cites the attempt that was made in the convention to have the Senate an unpaid body, representing the wealth of the country, and the fact that the present millionaires of the Senate all voted against an increase of pay. According to Mr. Carpenter, these gentlemen would now prefer to do away with all pay, so as to secure for colleagues men of wealth and respectability. But an unpaid legislature, Mr. Carpenter thinks, would be absolutely antagonistic to the principle of the Constitution, which designed the American Government to be a poor man's government, and to that end provided means for having the poor man take part in both making and administering law. As an illustration, this is most unfortunate. Congress, instead of being a poor man's legislature, is the legislature of "large interests" and of "great corporations." While the unpaid members of Parliament were forcing the English railways to run cheap trains for poor men, which the popular gratitude has termed "Parliamentary trains," Congress has been giving away the public lands to railway corporations. While the rich men of the House of Commons were keeping Hampstead Heath open for the poor of London against the encroachments of a rich nobleman, Congress was presenting Mr. Thomas Scott with \$300,000 worth of property in one of the parks of Washington. During the past year the Supreme Court has affirmed the validity of what are known as the Twenty Per Cent. cases, in which something like twenty-one hundred laboring men were interested. Yet Congress, while the test-cases were pending, took away from the Treasury the power to audit and pay them after a decision should be reached, and it has actually compelled each of these twenty-one hundred laboring men to bring his individual suit in the Court of Claims to recover on an average about \$125, where the Attorney-General was compelled to admit that the Government had no defence—and this at the very time that Mr. Carpenter and his associates were voting themselves a gratuity of \$5,000 apiece, and raising their prospective compensation fifty per cent. per annum. With such facts before the country, it is both untruthful and foolish for Mr. Carpenter to set up his paid legislature as the representative body of poor men. The experience of mankind shows pretty conclusively that when a poor man has brains or energy enough to push his way into a legislative body, he is much more apt to be intent on getting rich himself, than on looking after the interests of his fellows in poverty. The welfare of the poor depends, as it always has depended, upon the cultivated intelligence and conscientious sympathy of the legislator, and these qualities, all the world over, are least found in men who are engaged in the struggle of getting their heads higher than their neighbors'.

The truth is that, in the first days of the Republic, the compensation of members was simply an absolute necessity. Undoubtedly there were then rich men in the country, but not in such numbers nor so distributed as to secure a gratuitous representation. Washington was so embarrassed in his circumstances that he was compelled to ask the Treasury to advance him a quarter's salary. Jefferson and Madison were likewise so involved that it was with difficulty that they could be induced to remain in public life. Hamilton and a dozen others had their fortunes still to win, or rather still had to work for independence in life. The seat of Government was undetermined, and there was no metropolitan city to attract like London or Paris. To ask men to travel from Georgia or New Hampshire, or the backwoods of Kentucky, on horseback, or in coaches, or by sailing vessels, and spend a year in gratuitous labor for the country, while their estates were lying idle, and their families embarrassed

by the general destitution, was to ask an impossibility. Men were quite as patriotic as the present millionaires of the Senate, and quite as desirous of securing respectable, intelligent gentlemen for associates, but they knew perfectly well that the burden was greater than could be borne, and therefore it was that, without any thought of securing the services of those poor men who are best known to us in these times as professional politicians, they provided a compensation for members of Congress.

The peculiarity of the legislative service is that it does not assign to a man a daily routine of hard work, and does not (except in the cases of a few of the leaders) require of him the sacrifice of his entire time. Hence, if he is in tolerably independent circumstances, he can serve in a legislative body gratuitously or for the sake of gaining some distinction. In every moral community there are also a fair proportion of men who are willing to give a good portion of their time to the public for the mere reward of accomplishing some good. Such men we see in our school boards and public charities working zealously, accomplishing much, receiving nothing. The finest talents in America have always been ready to give to the country all it would take of unpaid, well-performed service. But the policy has been to pay for ignorance and blatherskite. Our wide extent of territory, the great distance to be travelled over to the national capital, the unequal dissemination of wealth, unquestionably still operate to require Congressional compensation. But it is still a question whether we should pay our legislators at the same rate that we pay men who have official drudgery and direct personal responsibility, a daily task to be performed without power of adjournment and with but little in the way of distinction or promotion, and who are obliged to sink their own business in the business of the Government. Mr. Carpenter unconsciously furnishes a demonstration against himself when he shows us that while he was receiving \$5,000 a year as a Senator he was also making \$10,000 a year as counsel in the Supreme Court. The Judges of the United States, on the other hand, are expressly prohibited by law from practising in any court; and the executive officers of the Government are practically cut off from the advantages of private business; it is only members of Congress, who at best give their divided time to the country, and who, in many instances (like that of Mr. John Morrissey), can do nothing whatever for their pay, who are able without fear of dismissal, or even official censure, to make money by doing outside business. The great number of our legislators forbids, from the economic point of view, the payment of an excessive salary, though the causes which we have indicated require a reasonable allowance toward a member's expenses. But experience proves that with every increase of pay there is a diminution in the quality of our representatives, and that remunerative legislative salaries are breeding a class of professionals whose trade is politics, and whose only livelihood is what they can make out of their seat. The nearer we have approached to gratuitous service, the more pure and honorable that service has been; and while poor men may have been debarred from taking to Congress for a living, an intelligent and upright legislature has secured the greatest good of the greatest number.

RECENT EXPERIENCE OF HARVARD COLLEGE IN ELECTIVE STUDIES.

THERE was a vague but very general impression a few years ago that if the elective system were introduced into the older American colleges, the practical sciences, as they are called, especially physics, chemistry, and natural history, would crowd out the study of the ancient languages. There was also a feeling that the obvious utility of the modern languages, and particularly of French and of German, would help to throw the "dead languages" into the background. A great many enthusiasts fancied that the *beatissimi sæculi ortus*, the good time a-coming, was at hand, when books would be thrown aside, and all intellectual activity would be narrowed down to the study of physical nature; and so much noise has been made about the natural sciences that a great many people undoubtedly think this is the principal if not the only subject taught where an elective system prevails. The Harvard University Catalogue for 1872-73 groups the elective

studies of the three upper classes under nine heads, and gives the number of students electing every individual study. This convenient arrangement enables us to ascertain the exact numbers in the nine departments enumerated in the catalogue; in other words, to ascertain what it is that the masses of students feel the need of most, and flock to most, when the choice is left entirely to themselves. We have taken pains to add the numbers together, and think the following summary, in which the order of the catalogue is followed, will be interesting.

To prevent misunderstanding, it may be well to say that the numbers do not represent *students*, but *elections*. A student may elect French, German, Spanish, and English, in which case he would count *four* in modern languages; or, if he chooses physics, chemistry, mathematics, and natural history, he will count *one* in each of those departments.

I. Ancient Languages,	541	VI. Mathematics,	114
II. Modern Languages,	435	VII. Physics (including Chemistry),	199
III. Philosophy,	79	VIII. Natural History,	154
IV. History,	193	IX. Music,	9
V. Political Science,	65		

The absolute number of elections in ancient languages (under which the catalogue includes 14 students of elements of Roman law, 13 students of Hebrew, and one of Sanskrit) is 541; exceeding the numbers in modern languages (under which the catalogue includes 3 in Anglo-Saxon, 10 in the history and grammar of the English language, and 30 in English composition and English literature) by 105; exceeding the number in physics (including chemistry) by 342; exceeding the number in natural history by 337; exceeding the combined numbers of physics and chemistry and natural history by 188.

The following table, in which the departments are arranged in the order of numbers, shows the percentage or relative number of students in each department, for every hundred students in ancient languages:

Ancient Languages,	100	Natural History,	28
Modern Languages,	80	Mathematics,	21
Physics and Chemistry,	37	Philosophy,	15
History,	35	Political Science,	12

The above percentages may be compared or grouped in different ways. Taking the fashionable division into "literary" and "scientific" courses, we may arrange them thus:

Ancient Languages,	100	Physics and Chemistry,	37
Modern Languages,	80	Natural History,	28
History,	35	Mathematics,	21
Philosophy,	15		
Political Science,	12		
	242		86

The above combination gives 242:86, or something short of 36 students in the "scientific" course to 100 in the "literary" course.

Perhaps some objection may be taken to the classification made above. The modern languages may be regarded from two points of view. In one sense they may be called "literary," in another, regarded merely as a means to an end; to aid the student in scientific or professional work, they may be called "practical." So, too, with mathematics; as a preparatory study it is practical, as a disciplinary study it may fairly be put with the classical, historical, and philosophical studies which make the ground-work of the old-fashioned college. If, therefore, we choose to make another division, perhaps equally fashionable, into "disciplinary" and "practical," we find by reversing the positions of modern languages and mathematics:

Ancient Languages,	100	Modern Languages,	80
History,	37	Physics and Chemistry,	37
Mathematics,	21	Natural History,	28
Philosophy,	15		
Political Science,	12		
	185		145

By this arrangement the disciplinary studies preponderate over the practical in the ratio of 185:145 or 100:78.

The figures show conclusively that, in spite of the crusade which has been carried on against the ancient languages, they still are full of vitality, still a power, still a popular study, and, in fact, the greatest interest in the little college world. As our enquiry is purely numerical and statistical, we do not ask why the students make the selections they do. Doubtless the reasons are not very obvious; still one fact is plain, that they are not guided wholly by utilitarian views.

Correspondence.

JUDGE CRAIG AND THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON, AND QUINCY RAILROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NATION:

SIR: In several of your articles concerning the war upon railroads in this State, especially those in which you consider the election of Mr. Alfred M. Craig to the Supreme Bench, I notice that you have fallen into the error of

supposing that his election was due mainly to the support given him by the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy R.R. Company. I write this wishing and hoping that I may correct this false impression which you have, and trusting that the articles which you hereafter publish upon this subject may be fairer and more likely to place this Company in a better position before the people of this and other States.

My connection with this Company has been such that I can truthfully assert that its officers in no word, act, or deed during the late canvass attempted to affect the election of any candidate for the Supreme Bench. Indeed, the policy of this Company has always been not to mingle in politics at all.

As a reader of and subscriber to your paper, I think its arguments and conclusions on this "Farmers' Movement" generally sound.

Respectfully,

L. O. GODDARD.

CHICAGO, July 24, 1873.

[After looking carefully over our references to the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, we are unable to find that we ever said that the election of Judge Craig was "mainly" due to the efforts of that road. We have said, on the authority of statements in the *Chicago Tribune*—statements uncontradicted, so far as our observation goes—that Judge Craig had acted as attorney of this road, and that the road helped to secure his election. If these statements can be disproved, we shall certainly be very glad of it.—ED. NATION.]

Notes.

LIEUT. STEEVENS, U.S.A., commander of the expedition sent into the territory east of the Jordan by the American Palestine Exploring Society, reports progress in his own department of the expedition, which is remarkable, considering that this is the first season in which the party has been in that difficult field. A base line of five miles has been accurately measured, and four hundred square miles triangulated, and the details nearly filled in. The suspicions of the natives are very embarrassing, and it is difficult to keep cairns up long enough to take observations. Meanwhile, Professor Paine, who has charge of the department of archaeology, has had the satisfaction of making some identifications of extreme importance. Mount Pisgah, from whose top Moses viewed the Promised Land, is satisfactorily identified for the first time, and Mount Nebo is for the first time accurately described. Tristram's descriptions were found to be exceedingly inaccurate, as is also Van de Velde's map of this part of Palestine. After spending some time in Medeba, from which Mr. Shapira professes to have obtained a large portion of his so-called Moabite inscriptions on pottery, they are inclined to discredit all of them.

—The fifth annual convention of the American Philological Association was this year held at Easton, Pa., and began on the 23d instant, the session lasting through that day and the two following. It was not a large gathering, nor were the proceedings of so much importance as in some previous years. It cannot be expected, in so vast a territory as ours, that every philologist should be able to attend every meeting, especially in a place like Easton, quite out of the centre of scholarly activity. Still there was a fair attendance, especially of the younger philologists, and the temper of the assembly was very good. It is beginning to be understood that the Association is organized for the advancement of genuine philological enquiry, and not for the display of shallow theories, nor, primarily, for educational ends. It was wisely decided, however, a year ago, to organize a special pedagogical section, which might hold separate meetings; the present year the amount of matter presented was so small that the pedagogical meeting took the place of the regular meeting on Wednesday evening. On Thursday evening, a reception was held by the citizens of Easton in the opera-house, and on Friday, the members of the Convention were invited to an excursion to Mauch Chunk and the "Switch-back." Of the regular proceedings of the Association, the most noticeable and valuable was on the afternoon of the first day, and consisted in some remarks by Mr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Hartford, on presenting a vocabulary of a native dialect of the Isthmus of Darien, by Commander Lull. This vocabulary, just made, when compared with a very meagre one of the same dialect, made nearly two hundred years ago, was found, so far as the latter extended, essentially to coincide with it; this fact, Mr. Trumbull observed, is of importance in view of a remark made by him in the published volume of 'Transactions,' as to the constancy of Indian dialects, and will serve to refute Max Müller's view of the exceeding changeableness of the language of savages. This led to an interesting discussion, in which

others took the same ground with Mr. Trumbull. In the afternoon of the second day an animated debate was excited by a paper of Prof. Goodwin's, on the classification of conditional sentences. The lamented death of Prof. Hadley, and the absence of Prof. Whitney, who have been the two most active and influential members of the Society, were evidently much felt by those present. On the other hand, a very noticeable feature of this meeting was the number of young professors, recently from Germany, who took no very active part, but whose presence and influence promise well for the future. Another interesting feature was the wide extent of territory, and the number of institutions represented. The fifty-two members present were from seventeen States of the Union, several of them from the South, and the District of Columbia was also represented. The new President is Prof. March, of Easton, and the next meeting is to be at Hartford, on the 14th of July, 1874.

—Some of our readers will thank us for directing their attention to two articles in the June and July *Practitioner*, the subject of both being the affection known as "writer's cramp." The essayist bases his articles in part on his observation of ten cases which he has personally treated within the past year, and of which he gives many interesting details. There has been of late years an increase, he says, in the number of sufferers from this rather obscure disease, and this increase he attributes to the increased use of metal pens. In regard to the popular explanation of this effect of using metallic pens he has nothing to say; that explanation ascribes the complaint to an electric current generated in some way not minutely described, and conducted by the metal to the muscles and nerves of the fingers and arm. On the contrary, he attributes the ill effects of the use of these pens, as distinguished from quills, to the fact that one must bear on harder in driving the former over the paper than in writing with the latter; and it is fatigue that he thinks the primary cause of the complaint. In the ten cases which he has had in hand this year, he has noticed that a very efficient secondary cause of the cramp was the mental condition of excitement induced by the discovery that the disease existed, and this condition he observed to be aggravated when the sufferer was ignorant that any such disease was laid down in the books and known to the faculty. The patient at first attributed his lack of power to "foolishness," against which he must struggle with the determination "not to be beaten." In this struggle of course he fails; the hand continues to lag behind the will; and perhaps there is added to this very sufficient cause of mental distress the further cause that the obstinate right hand may be the sole source of income, and the sufferer finds not only his will disobeyed, but that every attempt to earn his living is balked by an unknown and non-apparent agency. "One of my patients," says the doctor, "was, in fact, upon the verge of suicide"; and another had, in a moment of desperation, driven a knife into the offending member at the wrist. Of course worry and anxiety set in, and, reacting on the nervous system whose disorder has occasioned them, the general health of the victim becomes seriously impaired and the progress of the disease rapid. The great cause of the chronic fatigue which is the primary cause of the complaint, is a too prolonged stimulation of the muscles of pen-prehension, and this stimulation may be either artificial or the natural stimulation of the will. Thus, Schumann, the composer, who began learning to play the piano late in life, found, as other pianists find, that the ring finger of the right hand is the most troublesome of all. In order to strengthen it, he suspended from the ceiling an elastic cord with a loop at the end, and, passing his finger through the loop, he exercised himself in depressing it. This exercise he practised to such excess that by and by he had so fatigued the muscles involved that the finger was worse than useless. And this case may also serve to show not only that too prolonged stimulation may be the cause of disease, but also that too frequent stimulation is to be avoided. Our essayist is of opinion that the cramp which occurs in dairymen while engaged in milking, and the occasional cramps of pianists, are due to the frequency of the successive stimulations, and not to the prolongation of the stimulation. One interesting phenomenon connected with writer's cramp, a phenomenon which we have all noticed, and which most of us have probably noticed in our own personal cases, the writer cannot explain, and that is the associated movements which often accompany the act of writing. When, for instance, Mr. Sam Weller wrote his valentine to Miss Mary, his behavior was such as to lead directly up to the supposition that he deceived his father as to the real reason of the abrupt termination of that letter. His father remarking that it seemed to come to a close very suddenly, his son rejoined that therein lay the true art of writing love-letters: you must always break off so soon that the party addressed shall wish there were more, which, however, the party addressed would be safe to do were the letter as long as the great Tartar epic poem—seventeen English miles. But philosophy apart, Mr. Weller, when he began to put his composition on paper, found it necessary "to recline his head on his left arm, so as to place

his eyes as nearly as possible on a level with the paper, and while glancing sideways at the letters, to form with his tongue imaginary characters to correspond"—a mode of writing very conducive to brevity and an abrupt closing of the epistolary effort. Directions for the treatment of writer's cramp are deferred, and that topic will be the subject of an article in the *Practitioner* for August. Meanwhile, quill-pens would seem to be indicated.

—Mr. Sabin informs readers of the *Bibliopolist* that Mr. Karl Hillebrand, writing to him from Florence, says that, having had the privilege of looking through the collection of papers left by the Countess Guiccioli, he found some valuable remains of Byron. Among these, besides the manuscript of a work by the Countess, entitled 'Byron's Stay in Italy,' which is full of contemporary notices and unpublished letters, are autograph manuscripts of many of Byron's writings, and, what is a good deal more important, an extensive correspondence, dating from 1820 to 1823, "which, however, is hardly adapted for publication." The countess had possession of the original manuscripts of several cantos of 'Don Juan,' and the whole of 'Marino Faliero' and 'Dante's Prophecy.'

—We have received from the Bureau of Education its first circular, which contains historical and current statistical information in regard to public instruction in Spain, Bolivia, Uruguay, and Portugal. None of it is to be called original in the sense of coming at first hand from American sources, unless we are to give that name to a report on primary education in Portugal, which is the work of Mr. J. C. Rodrigues, the editor of our New York illustrated journal *O Novo Mundo*. For the reports on secondary education in Portugal, Commissioner Eaton is indebted to the official report of the Brazilian Minister in Lisbon, and to an article in Schmid's 'Educational Cyclopaedia.' This latter source has been found fertile, as we have from it the historical summary of instruction in Spain as well as in Portugal, while in the case of Uruguay and Bolivia the reports have come through the Brazilian Minister at Washington from the Brazilian envoys at Montevideo and La Paz. Schmid's historical survey of the Spanish system of education is done with characteristic minuteness, and has a word to say about the Iberian peninsula while it was still in the possession of the Iberes, and before the invasion of the Phenician, the Greek, the Roman, the Visigoth, and the Moor. Indeed, it has a word to say about the prehistoric Celts. It first begins to be minute, however, after Sertorius had established himself in Spain in 83 B.C., and in the exercise of his far-seeing sagacity had gathered together at Osca (Huesca, in Aragon) a large school of young men who were at once students and hostages. We are told of "the Spanish nobles Trajan and Hadrian," of Porcius Latro, of Marcus Anneus Seneca and Lucius Anneus, of Quintilian, Columella, Pomponius Mela, Silius Italicus, Florus, and the other distinguished Spaniards who "had a share in the literary renaissance which characterizes the period between the reign of Vespasian and the time of the Antonines." With equal thoroughness the Gothic schools, such as they were, are handled, and the institutions of the Jewish doctors and the Moors. This will be found a useful synopsis.

—Of the present condition of education in Spain there are no later statistics than those of 1867, although, as may be supposed, there has been no lack of decrees of a later date than that year. There were then 1,425,339 children in all the public and private schools, or 335,761 more than there were eight years before, in 1859. Comparing the census of the two years the percentage of increase in the number of children attending school would be found nominal, if indeed there were any at all. One person out of every thirteen in the kingdom would appear to be at school. In Massachusetts, in 1860, the proportion of school-goers to citizens of all ages was as one to four and a fraction, and the whole country over it was about one to six, though we believe this holds good of the whites only. In Portugal things are, if anything, worse than in Spain. In the one as in the other there is a good enough system on paper, but the schools are bad, the teachers sadly underpaid—the salaries ranging from \$175 a year to \$100—state supervision good for little, and attendance very poor indeed. So, too, of Bolivia, while Uruguay might perhaps have been in somewhat better case "but for the constant political disturbances which have prevented the proper carrying out of many provisions of the educational law, and have kept especially the rural population in a state of deplorable ignorance," and which among their other results have prevented our Bureau of Education from procuring any very trustworthy or otherwise valuable reports of the state of education in Uruguay and others of the countries figuring in this "Circular of Information."

—That Keble borrowed the title of 'The Christian Year' seems probable. On the authority of Mr. Parker, the son of the eminent Oxford publisher, the *Churchman's Shilling Monthly*, as quoted by Mr. J. Sabin, makes the following statement: One morning Mr. Keble, entering Mr. Parker's shop, saw at the top of a staircase leading to a gallery of book-shelves a work in twelve volumes,

entitled 'L'Année Chrétienne'; he at once asked leave to examine it, and a short time afterwards 'The Christian Year' appeared. And yet we may say that the scheme of Mr. Keble's work almost necessitated the title which he chose. At all events, the matter is of no consequence, except as mildly interesting to the readers of the most widely-read book of our day. We have seen it stated that within five weeks after the copyright expired, a little time ago, no less than ten editions of this marvellously and worthily popular work were put on the market. It is now forty-six years and more since the first edition appeared on the 22d of June, 1827. In December of that year came the second edition; in March and August of the following year there were two more; in 1829 there were two more; but after that year the sale slackened until 1845. Then the book took a fresh start, and the sales have gone on actively ever since, till there have been we do not know how many editions of it.

—The third number of *Brownson's Quarterly Review* ought to please alike the most zealous sort of Roman Catholic and the most zealous sort of Protestant. How it may be looked on by Protestants and Roman Catholics not so zealous is another matter. Nothing could exceed it in its uncompromising presentment of Roman Catholic views. The article entitled "The Church above the State," for instance, and those respectively entitled "Whose is the Child?" and "Papal Infallibility," assert, in language of the plainest, that Roman Catholic parents cannot send their children to the common schools without a violation of their consciences; that rulers govern in their states subject to Papal interference whenever they infringe the law of God, of which law the Pope is the only authorized expounder, and that Catholicism was never rendered a greater service than when Papal infallibility in matters of faith and morals was decreed as *de fide*. This latter article on infallibility is addressed to the so-called Inopportunist, or Roman Catholics who, while believers in the dogma, thought that the fit time for promulgating it had not come. Very different has long been Dr. Brownson's opinion. The Council was especially wise and prudent, he maintains, in doing just what it did at just the time when it did—perhaps might better have done it sooner; the necessities of the times demanded it; it was necessary both for its influence on the faithful and its influence on "the world"; Catholics were suffering greatly from the want of it; when the Syllabus came out, in 1864, had not nearly every one of the condemned propositions in it been defended by professedly Catholic writers—by professors, journalists, statesmen, politicians, and jurists; by Dollinger, Gratry, Montalembert, Cavour—and this although the Pope had previously condemned nearly all these errors in encyclical allocutions or special bulls? Was there not, then, the most pressing need for declaring them utterly erroneous? Did not many Catholics, so-called, go so far as privately to express regret that the Syllabus had been put forth? Had not good Catholics been for generations compelled to admit that possibly Gallicanism also might be sound Catholicism? And as for the world's people, it is useless for Catholics to try to live without giving offence to Caesar and his Protestant and infidel allies. Nay, it is worse than useless; it is pernicious to the interests of Catholicism; for Mr. Brownson has observed in his intercourse with heretics that it is wisest in the long run to give them undiluted Catholicism, the pure milk of the word. After all, you cannot alter the law that the world hates God; and Protestants know that if the true faith is truly stated it must make them feel their "enmity towards God." "They distrust our sincerity, honesty, and perfect frankness in declaring our doctrines more than they do our doctrines themselves," and believe any Catholic to be equivocating whose doctrinal treatises look to them fairly acceptable—which is saying a great deal, but which, nevertheless, points to a truth; Protestantism was not born and does not exist because Roman Catholic writers wrote evasive or incomplete treatises; nevertheless, Protestants know something of Catholicism made easy, and do distrust the class of treatises which come under Dr. Brownson's condemnation. The other articles which we have mentioned are equally outspoken, lucid, and vigorous; and so, for that matter, are all their companions—the essay on "True and False Science" (which deals with Mr. Parke Godwin's letter to the *Popular Science Monthly*); "Science, Philosophy, and Religion" (a hard-hitting review of Professor John Bascom's Lowell lectures); "Darwin's Descent of Man"; "Sisters of Mercy," and the literary notices and criticisms. The entire hundred and forty-two pages may be read with a high degree of satisfaction; and, of course, in one way of looking at the matter, with a far higher degree of dissatisfaction. People who read for a vicious entertainment will be pleased with some of the language of our author: a long extract is taken from Professor Bascom's book, to show the "philosophical ineptness" of the professor, who is "a mere psychologist and no philosopher"; Dr. Brownson was "brought up among ignorant and bigoted New England Puritans"; Lubbock, Taine, Büchner, Huxley, Herbert Spencer, and others of the same genus "richly deserve

that public opinion should brand them with infamy as the enemies of God and man"; "General Grant, without a spark of religion, is ruled chiefly by the Methodists, the most unprincipled, unscrupulous, and bitterly anti-Catholic sect to which Protestantism has ever given birth"; probably the devil has "never performed a more masterly feat than that of persuading modern nations, while he is carrying them away in his train, that he has no existence—is a mere *ens rationis*"; "the bastard daughter of Henry the Eighth" Dr. Brownson has from his boyhood always "held in utter detestation"; "Catharine the Second of Russia was a saint in comparison to the Virgin Queen of England," and so forth, and so forth.

RECENT NOVELS.*

MISS ALCOTT'S latest novel, 'Work,' is rather a more serious book than her 'Little Men' and 'Little Women,' which, as far as bookselling was concerned, were very successful volumes. That this is a simple novel of amusement can hardly be pretended, or, if it is affirmed, it can be reasonably denied; it is rather a contribution to the literature of the "labor question" and the "woman question," as they are called, which questions are the latest that it has become the fashion to treat under a veil of fiction. In general, however, it may be said that, unless the writer on these topics has better command of his art than is the case with most people who have practical ideas to advocate, he seldom does more than devise a combination of circumstances which fits just the particular case in point and no other; he is about as far from settling the general question as would be a man who should propose building a large separate asylum for every foundling orphan in a great city. It is never an easy task to convey amusement and instruction in the same breath; the best amusement is generally found in company with instruction in very general principles. A novel that is written to teach the young women of New England who become domestic servants cheerfully to blacken their master's boots and to sit down to dinner with the colored cook, will probably be found to lack some of those qualities which arouse other feelings than a feeling of curiosity as to what may be said about a question which is generally discussed. A novel which is so totally devoid of imagination as 'Work' is nothing as a work of art; as a guide for poor girls, it is useless; for the invention of incidents is made so much more prominent than the treatment of character—character as modified and affected by external circumstances, which is what those concerned are most interested in—that it conveys no information that can be of any use in one case in a hundred. The following is a meagre outline of the story: The heroine, a young girl of twenty-one, makes her first attempt at supporting herself by entering the house of some vulgar people as a maid-of-all-work, although she is of a far higher nature than her master and mistress, as she shows, among other ways, by her lack of prejudice against color. She is devoted to literature, and sets the house on fire by reading in bed, for which she is most unjustly dismissed. Then she becomes an actress, afterwards a governess in a household where the flippant belles sneer at her, and a jaded man of fashion, the brother of the lady who employs her, a giddy worldling, falls in love with her and offers her his hand and much gold; she refuses him, however, and becomes the companion of a genteel maniac, who in time commits suicide by cutting his throat. Nor should we forget that she is also employed as a sewing-girl and leaves that occupation because she stands up for the girl who has had a misfortune. In due course of time, she meets her fate, one David; they are married; he goes off to the late war of the Rebellion as an officer, and she goes as a nurse. He falls on the field of battle, leaving her to a lonely life. A posthumous daughter partly consoles her, and the rest of her days she devotes to good works. It is a book that was evidently inspired by excellent motives.

Miss Preston's 'Love in the Nineteenth Century' is better than its title, which does not give an accurate impression of what the book contains. It is called a 'Fragment,' and so it is, inasmuch as all the love is omitted, and instead we have an account of a rather interesting friendship between a young man who is decidedly inclined to be impertinent and a young woman who is a great deal too good for him. He is a journalist, and she a well-educated girl; their story is told in the form of letters which they write to one another after they have agreed to keep the question of marriage in abeyance until they have fuller knowledge of their own minds, or rather until they really fall in love with one another. These letters are very naturally written. They show a good deal of crude thinking; but on her part at least there is seen

* 'Work.' By Louisa M. Alcott. With Illustrations. Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1873.

'Love in the Nineteenth Century: A Fragment.' By Harriet W. Preston, Author of 'Appendale.' Boston: Roberts Brothers, 1873.

'A Slip in the Fens. A Novel.' With Illustrations. New York: Holt & Williams, 1873.

'Dimitri Rodine. A Novel.' By Ivan Turgeneff. Translated from the French and German Versions. (Reprinted from *Every Saturday*.) New York: Holt & Williams, 1873.

a very amiable desire to make the best she can out of the world. They exchange their views about "culture," for they worship all the brand-new idols; she defends the French, he the Germans, for it all took place only three years ago, during the last war; he argues in defence of wealth, she praises graceful poverty, and by-and-by they are married and dwell in much comfort just off Beacon Street in Boston. On the whole, the book gives a favorable impression of rather nice people, and especially of their bookishness, and will by no means do away with the impression so general in other parts of the country that Boston is the home of pure intellect, where the emotions are kept hatched down and under the most rigid control. The story is well written, and it should not be passed by without attention's being called to the prettiness of its external appearance and the beauty of the print, which make it one of the handsomest books of the year.

One of the dullest books of the year, as dull as a Long Island beach, is 'A Slip in the Fens,' a raw production of a writer who wisely keeps his or her name concealed. There is a girl who lives in the fens in the neighborhood of Cambridge, England, and who is lovely and attractive in the eyes of man. There are undergraduates, some serious, some frivolous, who wander across the fens. One falls in love with the girl, but he falls out again, and marries some one else in his own station, and nothing comes of anything; people are introduced, but they disappear without any bearing on the story, which stops after filling the requisite number of pages.

A more valuable addition to the Leisure Hour Series, which, in general, is well selected, is Turgenev's 'Dimitri Roudine.' Like almost every one of his novels, it is one of his best. Mention has been made in these pages already of the qualities which are most prominent in his other tales. In this one he has made an interesting study of character in the course of the story, but in such a way that the reader does not feel as if he were called to give his attention to a skilful use of the dissecting knife, or to an artfully contrived series of incidents which should call forth certain traits in the hero, but he rather is shown a person who, besides being endowed with certain qualities, is a real character, a genuine human being. The story is so well told that the reader never knows until the end, and if he is wise he is not overcertain then, what is the real nature of the man a few chapters in whose life compose the book. Judging fairly another human being is always so hard a task that one is generally too ready to catch some prominent trait and to use it in explanation of any obscurity or in blame of any error in the conduct of the person concerned. And if this is the rule in life, and only great insight or long and careful experience can wean one from this habit, it is certainly true of novel writers. See, for a glaring instance, Miss Edgeworth's novels, which illustrate moral traits as her contemporary Joanna Bailey's plays each illustrate a single passion. Take her 'Helen,' for example—a novel, by the way, which might much better be read than half the novels of the day; in that work Cecilia, like the genteel lady in the game who is always genteel, is always lying. On the other hand, there are hosts of modern novels in which the writer turns advocate, and seeks to whitewash vice by claiming pity on account of the force of the temptation. In the case of the novel before us, Turgenev tells the story of the life of a man whose aim was always better than his deed; but we are not taught to execrate him as Mr. Fitzjames Stephen execrates the idle, nor to pity him as a being superior to those whose nature keeps them in the right path, but rather to understand him, to see the complexities of character in a fellow-creature whom it would be easy to denounce, but whom also it is our duty—and our duty from a sense of fairness, not from anxiety to do the generous thing—to condemn with gentleness in our heart.

The scene of the novel is laid in Russia. A family named Laseonnski, consisting of a mother, a faded beauty who has a high opinion of her own abilities, and her daughter, Natalie, a charming young girl such as Turgenev draws so well, is spending a summer in the country. With them is a sort of half-friend, half-secretary; his name is Pandalewski. Besides, there is an old friend of the family named Pigasoff, a sharp-tongued, crabbed man. In the neighborhood is another family, consisting of Alexandra Paulovna Lipina, a young widow, and her brother, Sergius, a rather ordinary man, very quiet and reserved. Another character is Michael Michaelovitch Leschnieff, a man of twenty-eight or thirty, who has the reputation of being eccentric. There are slight indications of some tender interest in Natalie on the part of Sergius. Almost by chance Roudine is introduced. He spends the evening with them, taking the lead in the conversation, completely vanquishing Pigasoff, who throws himself in his way. Daria, the lady of the house, is attracted by his eloquence, and invites him to become her guest for some time—a proposal which he readily accepts. Natalie is interested, almost fascinated; for he is a clever man, and he talks well—fervently about external things, and pensively about himself. In the course of a few weeks, he brings himself nearer the young girl, who pities him sincerely, and who sympathizes with his eager yearnings for success in life. It is needless to say that under the cir-

cumstances none of the men lavish much affection on him. In time he declares his love to Natalie; but the mother, who had regarded her daughter as a mere chit, had got wind of the affair, and Roudine, finding the ground unfavorable, and having more than half assumed a passion which he did not feel, leaves the place. Natalie suffers, but her youth and strength bring her through her misery. He does not render her whole life unhappy. Meanwhile, there are other lights thrown on Roudine's character. Michael had known him when they were both young men at the university. Roudine is now thirty-five, and in speaking of him to Alexandra, Michael acknowledges his fascination, but looks on him with considerable asperity. Later on, when he is married, he inclines to more lenient views, and in the last chapter of the book there is an account of a meeting between the two old friends, which is as pathetic as anything the story contains. By this time Roudine has become prematurely old and worn; one delusion after another has left him; he has learned the hollowness of his hopes from bitter experience. He gives his friend an account of all he has done since they were last together. They part and never meet again. We last hear of Roudine's throwing his life away on a revolutionary barricade in 1848 in Paris.

If nowhere in this novel are we led to an injudicious admiration of the hero, we are nowhere led to a clumsy or brutal condemnation of him; he is put before us as men are in life, with a mixture of good and evil which it is by no means easy to unravel, though in certain parts of the story we can have no other feeling than strong disapproval.

THE MAGAZINES FOR AUGUST.

READERS of the August *Atlantic* who know the writings of Mr. Henry James, Senior, will be likely to turn first to that gentleman's review of a book entitled 'Modern Diabolism,' written by a Mr. Williamson. "A grim book," the reviewer calls it—and certainly it has some grim enough things in it, though most people will judge these to be very thoroughly whelmed in its extreme silliness. What is in the book, however, is of less interest than what is in the review of it. The modern diabolism of which Mr. Williamson treats is "commonly called Modern Spiritualism," he says, and the narration of his experience which he lays before his readers is much the same as that of dozens of "mediums." Mr. Williamson began his profitable industry by accustoming himself to sit at a table with a pen in his hand and wait till a person from "the other world" should come and make the pen write, his object being communications such as are written to spiritualists. He desired to ascertain whether we continue to exist after the death of the body, and whether the alleged facts of spiritualism are caused by beings of another world. Naturally, it was not long before he was visited by a spirit—a Miss Ellen Macauley. She had, while yet among us, led a very depraved life, she said; she was still pursuing the same career in the spirit land, and she had no desire or intention of reforming. This young woman's communications seem to have set Mr. Williamson's mind at rest as to our existence after the death of the present body, and to have convinced him also that the facts of spiritualism so-called are caused by beings of another world; but he was not left dependent upon her communications alone. Several other spirits, some male and some female, began to converse with him, and to these the spirit of Miss Macauley objected strongly. So strongly, indeed, did she object, that one night Mr. Williamson was awakened by feeling that some one was grasping his throat and trying to choke him, and, on enquiry, he learned that it was Ellen, who said that she intended to choke him to death. Twice or thrice she made the same attempt, but Mr. Williamson had from the first perceived that the spirit had no power to affect his breathing, and, aside from the annoyance of its preventing sound sleep, he cared little about it. But a short time after these assaults, he awoke one night with a violent palpitation of the heart, and with limbs partly paralyzed. It was Ellen again, who informed him that she had been operating on the action of his heart, and that if she had been allowed one hour more she would have stopped its beating for ever. This frightened Mr. Williamson seriously, and his concern was not diminished by what Ellen said to him on the succeeding night as he was getting into bed—that she should "renew operations again as soon as he got to sleep." But if Ellen objected to Mr. Williamson's relations with other spirits than herself, the others were equally opposed to his intimacy with her, and one of them, a Mrs. Arnold, who knew of Ellen's proceedings, told him one evening that if he would sit up awhile she would bring the spirits of his father and another male friend, and if Ellen did not then go away, these gentlemen would "kill her." The male spirits were brought according to agreement, and sure enough Ellen's communications suddenly came to a close, but whether on account of her second decease, or because she was prevailed upon to stop by milder conciliations, Mr. Williamson does not know. He knows that after that, to his great relief, no more was heard of her by him.

What Mr. James does with this mass of valuable matter is to assume its truth, and proceed to account for Ellen. The doctrine of the philosopher Swedenborg, so far as it relates to the unhandsome facts with which Mr. Williamson chiefly deals, may be thus stated: Even as the air of our atmospheric world, the world of unrest, the home of the cloud, the mist, and the tempest, separates the earth and the sun, tempering the light and heat to our necessities, so an analogous moral atmosphere surrounds our humanity, tempering the rays of the creative love and wisdom, and housing for a period that vast body of crude, unannealed existence, too good to ban, too bad to bless, which nature sloughs off, but which is far too crude for spirits to assimilate. This is Swedenborg's "world of spirits," as distinguished from his "spiritual world," which latter is his heaven and hell, and is the residence of souls finally sifted. His "world of spirits" he represents as answering in spiritual physiology to the stomach in natural, and after a while reducing the hardest moral material to the softest and most fluid chyle, here fit to be taken up into the spiritual circulation, there to be cast out into the waste places. Now, in cases like Ellen's it is to an altogether morbid and preternatural condition of this "world of spirits" that we are to look for the philosophy of the infestations of which we have for some years been hearing so much; and precisely this morbid condition we find now existing. The cosmical stomach is equally liable with the natural stomach to grow dyspeptic, to reject its food undigested; and dyspeptic is just what it is at present: is not Christianity undergoing a moral and rational purgation quite revolutionary? are not institutions once venerable now distrusted and menaced? have not our intellectual skies grown dark above our heads, and is not our once solid moral earth quaking beneath our feet? It may easily be seen, then, what augmented hordes of human beings are daily sent into the "world of spirits" devoid of hereditary faith and hope, nay indifferent to all religious faith and hope whatever, devotees, perhaps, of sheer naturalism. Of such was Ellen. Thus by putting Swedenborg and Williamson together do we find that they mutually elucidate each other, and that any little difficulties which may have discovered themselves in either do simultaneously and swiftly disappear.

Following Mr. James's applied Swedenborgianism is another chapter of Mr. Robert Dale Owen's exceedingly readable autobiography, and these, with Prof. Shaler's "Journal of a Naturalist," we find the most taking papers in the magazine. Good reading for a pessimist and the "laudatores temporis acti" is Mr. W. J. Hoppin's "Contemporary Art in Europe." It is very encouraging indeed. Nearly all the articles are good; but two of the poems are oddly marred in the first stanza, and in the case of the "Intaglio Head of Minerva" the defect is a pity, as the poem is a good one. But it is of a kind of poems that require the last perfection of finish, or they are nothing; and the last degree of finish is not given when Minerva is spelt with a final r. Very pleasing in its simplicity, both of sentiment and expression, is another of the *Atlantic's* poems—Mrs. Anderson's "Poor Marie."

Readers of the *Galaxy* will find in the article entitled "The Parkman Murder" a revival of an old horror. To some it will have an interest of a certain kind, as being among old impressive reminiscences—their first murder, perhaps, or their great local tragedy. But we should say that, to the majority of the *Galaxy's* readers, its interest would be of a kind which it is better not to excite. A good article, if we are to accept its historical statements, is that on the cavalry charge at Balaklava and the controversy thence arising, by a writer unknown to us. It charges Lord Lucan with extreme wrongheadedness and obstinacy, and exculpates entirely not only Lord Cardigan, who simply obeyed positive orders from Lucan, but also Captain Nolan, who carried to Lucan orders which Lucan never obeyed. It closes thus:

"The dead Nolan could not answer; the living Lucan could speak in Parliament if he was not worth much in the field. Cardigan was his brother-in-law, and the two stuck together against the world, although they hated each other cordially. Between the two, the dead man's reputation was ruined, and all because he was poor and friendless. There was none to defend his memory. Kinglake himself, while carefully exhuming the truth, seems so blinded by the prejudice engendered by these two powerful noblemen, that he speaks only in a pitying and apologetic tone of the unfortunate Nolan, blaming him greatly for disrespect to what he seems to consider a superior officer. In fact, one thing about his whole conclusions is very noticeable. Nolan, dead in 1854, is blamed; Cardigan, dead a year before the book was published, is blamed with some sharpness; Lucan, the real and only cause of the disaster, as shown by the facts, is hardly blamed at all. But then Lucan is still alive, and an earl is a very powerful man in England."

General Custer ("Life on the Plains"); Mr. Theodore S. Fay ("The Revolution of 1848 in Berlin"); Mr. De Forest ("The Wetherel Affair"); Mr. R. G. White ("Linguistic and Literary Notes and Queries"), and Carl Benson ("Casual Cogitations"), are among the authors who fill up the August *Galaxy*. "Carl Benson," writing of coincidences and plagiarisms,

speaks of a misreading of a passage in Polybius to which we may possibly owe an episode in Flaubert's "Salammbô." This novel has for its subject the war between the Carthaginians and their mercenaries after the First Punic war, and what Polybius says is that at last Hamilcar shut up the mercenaries in a defile with "the beasts" and slaughtered them all. What Polybius means by the beasts is the elephants of the mercenaries, for, as the dictionaries point out, Polybius habitually uses *θηρία* instead of *ζῷα*. Flaubert, mistranslating the *θηρία* into "wild beast," proceeds to draw a tremendous picture of lions, tigers, and other carnivora driven by Hamilcar's orders into the defile occupied by the mercenaries, where they devour those wretches, horse, foot, and dragoons, to the last man.

Mr. "Carl Benson" thinks that in making this discovery he may have found only a mare's nest, and that Flaubert may not have made use of Polybius, or may not have been misled by him; and, indeed, French writers of the school of Flaubert are capable, without aid, of great things in the way of battues and the like. In the *Catholic World*, M. l'Abbé Casgrain depicts for us a tremendous contest between a Pottawatomie and a Canadian rattlesnake, who comes out from a bush, near which the Indian is, at the moment, caught fast in a window or air-hole, through which he is trying to squeeze himself for purposes of burglary. The snake approaches the robber slowly and carefully, "as if aware of the strength and power of his redoubtable adversary." When within a few feet of the Indian, it raises itself up—on the tip of its tail apparently—and springs at its enemy. The latter, moving as quick as lightning the hand that is free, strikes the snake aside with a force that throws him some distance. Twice this happens. At last the serpent, now thoroughly aroused, "foaming at the mouth," its jaws swollen with rage, and drawing so near as to be almost within reach of the hand of the savage, springs forward and fastens his fangs in the dark cheek of the Pottawatomie, who, instantly seizing the writhing body, tears his victorious but captive enemy to pieces with his teeth. A few hours later, they find him black as ink and otherwise in a condition which can better be imagined than described, though if necessary the description may be found in full in the *Catholic World*. "Providence had indeed terribly avenged the assassination of the young officer." The Pottawatomie brave had just previously killed a French lieutenant, and Providence took this means of bringing him to his senses.

In *Scribner's*, an article which some of our readers will perhaps wish to read is Mr. Fitz Edward Hall's conversational account of the various pandits whom he employed when in India; Mr. Bret Harte has in this magazine the beginning of a story which opens promisingly; Mr. John Hay versifies a fine Buddhist legend; Mr. Burroughs has a capital article on the blue-bird, and is as well worth listening to as he always is when he speaks of birds and woods and beasts. He is evidently one of the men whom nature imbues with her own spirit, if we may say so. Of such there are one or two in a generation among the crowds of men who imbue nature with their own personal feelings. Or, rather, it is something like this proportion that holds among lettered and literary men, while the proportion among men and women in general is doubtless larger. *Scribner's* has also an article on Nantucket, which is good, though one might wish a slight infusion of guide-book. Now that from June on to the middle of November everybody puts scenery in print, it is a relief to come upon some advice about steamboats and hotels and rates of expense.

Lippincott's opens with the clever "New Hyperion," which does not deteriorate, although less than at first is it a gentle travesty of the old Hyperion, and rather is something done for its own sake. It is a pity the pictures cannot be put in better relations with the parts of the letter-press which they illustrate. This is the more to be desired because they are whimsical and allusive and punning pictures rather than direct illustrations. The story is in the nature of a luxury, and its full enjoyment should not be interfered with even by small disagreeables. We may recommend also to our readers a description of some of the vegetable wonders of Singapore, written by Mrs. Fauny Feudge, whose accounts of white pineapples and similar fruits ought to be enough to drive a vegetarian wild; while the blossoms she has seen will make her the envy of ladies who read of them. This latter class of readers will also find in *Lippincott's* a very goose-fleshy little collection of ghost stories almost of the regular approved kind, everything being present except the chain which clanks on the stairs.

Mr. Reginald Wynford can tell most people more about English deer-parks than they now know, and his article will be found interesting for other reasons besides; Mr. Black's "Princess of Thule" now promises to be a story of his sad kind; "Inside Japan" is a great deal better than most articles on this subject, though the book descriptive of the Japanese and explanatory of their recent remarkable history is still a desideratum. "Our Monthly Gossip," which is always worth reading in *Lippincott's*, and different from the same and related departments in other magazines, is as good as

usual; a sketch entitled "A Monologue," which makes a young girl at the opera depict for us her changing emotions, is neatly and spiritedly done.

"Ten Years among the Boating Men," a timely article by Mr. William Blaikie, well known as an oarsman at Harvard some ten years ago, may be found in the August *Harper's*, and so may the beginning of a thorough account of the Sandwich Islands by Mr. Charles Nordhoff; a striking article about the young children employed in New York City at various trades; and a good quantity of other matter. It is hard to realize that in New York and the neighboring districts, practically a part of the city, there is an army of 100,000 children—"little slaves of capital," the writer calls them—constantly employed, and a corps of 15,000 "floaters," or children on their way from one factory or workshop to another. It is so stated in this article, which gives in detail the number of children at work in several of the occupations which employ them, and which seems to have been prepared by some one who had all the facts at hand. In closing, he speaks of a bill, seemingly very reasonable, which has been prepared for the regulation of factories employing persons less than sixteen years old, and says that certain manufacturers of Albany, last winter, exerted themselves in opposition to it. Whether or not it became law we are not aware, but if not, we hers in New York are far behind other countries and other States, and are far short of justice or a prudent regard for the safety of the community. Benevolent persons will find this a useful report.

VARIOUS EDUCATIONAL WORKS—CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MOST of the Latin school-books which have appeared of late belong to some series, and about such collections in Latin one may be pardoned for feeling a little distrust. From the veteran book-maker, Dr. William Smith, who is never disposed to let a chance for a book escape him, we have a new edition of a 'Student's Grammar,' in 395 pages. The leading idea seems to be this: to "cover"—we believe this is the term used in speaking of patents—everything which has a bearing on Latin. The first and second parts contain the Accidence and the Syntax, to which is appended a *Syntaxis Ornata*. This part of the syntax, which deals with peculiar expressions and style, is entirely out of place in a Grammar. But over and above this we have chapters devoted to the style of different writers, of Sallust, Cæsar, Cicero, Livy, and Tacitus; and this extraordinary farrago is topped off with an Etymology, taken from Corssen, and the usual Appendices. While the old saying may hold, *nullum esse librum tam malum ut non aliqua ex parte prosit*, Dr. Smith's compilation certainly makes a poor show by the side of Mr. Roby's Grammar, of whose second edition we hope to speak by-and-by, or the work of Prof. Key, who is once in a while carried away by a whim, but always han-

dles the Latin language with refreshing originality. Time-honored custom has prescribed that metres shall be attached to grammar, though, properly speaking, they make no part of it. But we must be jealous of further intrusions; it will never do to make grammar a sort of repository of miscellaneous information. It may be very convenient to have stylistic, and even historico-literary notices in a grammar; so too it would be a convenience to have on the fly-leaf of the grammar the days of sailing of the ocean steamers, and the numbers and situation of the fire-alarm boxes. There seems ground for the apprehension that our teachers and pupils will learn so much about Latin and Greek, that they will know neither Latin nor Greek; if by *know* we understand not a mere *kennen*, but a *können*, as it is well put in Nögelsbach's pithy dictum: "Der Lehrer muss Latein nicht bloss *kennen*, sondern *können*."

Mr. Bartholomew's grammar is not so pretentious, and has more unity of plan; it will be found really more serviceable for learning Latin. With some flaws in detail, and some traditional errors, it nevertheless shows a general acquaintance with the results of recent scholarship. In the dispute of the noun and the verb about precedence, the *pas* is accorded to the verb. There is something to be said in favor of this, and yet some beginners may find it easier to learn the inflexions of the noun first, from their greater simplicity. But after all it is very much like that question which will never be settled, unless perhaps at Penequeese this summer, *gallina prius an ovum exstiterit*. Practically it does not make much difference which one begins with; for as soon as the boy begins to translate, and he ought to begin as soon as possible, he will need both nouns and verbs. Inasmuch as this is the time of year when teachers' conventions are wont to meet and get confused over the subject of Latin pronunciation, it will not be amiss to quote Mr. Bartholomew's views on that subject:

"For many years prominent Latin scholars have earnestly considered the expediency of restoring the Roman pronunciation of Latin. Individual efforts toward reform could effect but little, especially when directed against the prejudices of long-established usage and national pride; and yet, in exposing the gross absurdities which characterize the two prevailing systems of pronunciation—the English and the miscalled continental methods—they greatly stimulated investigation. But more recent researches, made in the light of comparative philology, have cleared up many doubtful points, and, in the main, have satisfactorily answered the difficult question: How did the Romans themselves pronounce their words?"

The 'Syllabus of Latin Pronunciation,' recently prepared by the Professors of Latin in the English Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, agrees in all essential points with the system adopted and recommended by one of the oldest universities in our own country; and the sanction of the authorities gives assurance that uniformity in pronunciation may soon be secured, and that, too, on the foundation of historic truth.

A collection of Orations of Cicero, by J. H. and W. F. Allen and J. B. Greenough, contains some interesting orations and parts of orations not commonly included in school editions, with instructive notes. For the benefit of such people as believe in learning to swim with corks, we mention a Cæsar's Gallic War (five books), by "C. A." The main feature of this book is a reprint of the whole Latin text in the English or supposed English order. To our mind this is a hindrance to the principal object aimed at in studying Latin, which is ultimately to read the Latin authors as the Romans could read them themselves.

We have examined with care the Readers published by Messrs. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co., and they appear to us good. Whoever was learning his letters thirty years ago, or twenty, and has not had to repeat the process since or has not worked in the school-room, has no conception of the extent to which reading seems to have been made easy. Between the old fashion of learning the A B C by main force of memory and the way now pursued, the difference, on the surface at all events, appears to be world-wide. The boys and girls are to be pitied as born too soon whose first speculative effort was a wonderment over the fact that the a of "a-b, ab" sounded not at all like the "A" to which they gave its name when they pointed it out on the card-board. Or it may be that their successors are born too late; few either of the learners of to-day, or of those who learned their letters long ago, are competent to settle the question whether bald memorizing of the alphabet or a philosophical and scientific approach to its difficulties is better. The tendency of the text-books, however, is now all in the direction of the latter. This is the way in which an infantile pupil is taught out of the newest 'First Reader.' To begin with, "his attention is to be called to the picture," and the pictures are quite taking. It is in this case a picture of an ox, and apparently this "unhastie beast" is selected to start the pupil on his travels because "round O" is the easiest letter of all to be acquired; because X, also, is very easy, and because the animal is already an acquaintance of the child's. But first he must repeat the name of the ox several times, and repeat it distinctly, and must also learn to name the other animal that enters into the lesson. This is the "fox," and it may be reasonably hoped that when

- * 'The Student's Latin Grammar: A Grammar of the Latin Language. By William Smith, D.C.L., LL.D.; and Theophilus D. Hall, M.A., Fellow of University College, London.' Fifth Edition. London. 1873.
- * 'Eclectic Classical Series: A Grammar of the Latin Language. By G. K. Bartholomew.' Cincinnati and New York: Wilson, Hinkle & Co. Pp. 276.
- * 'Select Orations of Cicero, chronologically arranged, covering the entire period of his public life. Edited by J. H. and W. F. Allen, and J. B. Greenough.' Boston: Ginn Brothers. 1873.
- * 'Aids to the Study of the Classics: A New Series Designed to Facilitate a Preparation for College. By "C. A." I.—Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic War. By "C. A." New York: John Wiley & Son.
- * 'A New Graded Series. First, Second, Third, and Fourth Readers.' New York: Ivison, Blakeman & Taylor. 1873.
- * 'American School Series: The Fourth Reader. By Noble Butler.' Louisville: J. P. Morton & Co. 1873.
- * 'Manual of Elocution, Embracing the Philosophy of Vocalization. By Prof. C. P. Bronson.' Louisville: J. P. Morton & Co. 1873.
- * 'Comstock's Elocution and Model Speaker. By Andrew Comstock. To which is added a Complete Speaker and Reading Book. By Philip Lawrence.' Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 1873.
- * 'The Lawrence Speaker. By Philip Lawrence.' Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. 1873.
- * 'The First Reader of the New Japan Series. By William E. Griffis.' San Francisco: A. L. Bancroft & Co. Yokohama: Stone & Chipman. 1873.
- * 'The Spectroscope and its Applications. By J. Norman Lockyer.' London: Macmillan. 1873.
- * 'Astronomy. By J. J. Plummer, Observatory, Durham.' New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1873.
- * 'Steam and the Steam-Engine: Land and Marine. By Henry Evers, LL.D., Plymouth.' New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1873.
- * 'Steam and Steam-Engine: Locomotive. By Henry Evers, LL.D., Plymouth.' New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1873.
- * 'Mineralogy. By J. H. Collins, F.G.S., Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, Falmouth.' New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1873.
- * 'Machine Construction and Drawing. By E. Tomkins, Queen's College, Liverpool.' New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1873.
- * 'Practical, Plane, and Solid Geometry. By H. Angel, Islington Science School, London.' New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1873.
- * 'Genera Plantarum ad exemplaria imprimis in Herbariis Kewensibus servata definita. Auctoribus G. Bentham et J. D. Hooker.' Londini: Lovell Kew & Co. Vol. II. pars I. 1873.
- * 'A General System of Botany, Descriptive and Analytical. In two parts. Part I.—Outlines of Organography, Anatomy, and Physiology. Part II.—Descriptions and Illustrations of the Orders, by Emm. Le Maout and J. Decaisne; with 5,500 figures by Steudell and A. Ronceux. Translated from the original by Mrs. J. D. Hooker. The orders arranged after the method followed in the universities and schools of Great Britain, its Colonies, America, and India; with additions, an appendix on the natural method, and a synopsis of the orders. By J. D. Hooker.' London: Longmans, Green & Co. 1873.
- * 'Ahn's Rudiments of the German Language. By Dr. P. Henn.' New York: F. Steigler. 1873.

the exercise is over the child can name the two animals aright, and has learned "o" and "x," and probably "f." But there is more for the acolyte to do in this lesson: he must learn to spell "ox" phonetically, giving to the letters their powers, and not their names. Here, and just beyond here—where he must be instructed "how to place the organs of speech so as to secure distinct articulation"—apparently may be his first puzzle; but otherwise this first lesson appears to be an excellently easy means of entering on a literary career. "The spelling, pronouncing, and reading exercises of this book," says the editor, "have been very carefully arranged, with a view to their progressiveness, simplicity, and naturalness," and we think that his word may be fully accepted. At the end of the book the pupil is advanced so far as to be using a good-sized vocabulary of monosyllables, and is ready for the 'Second Reader.'

The 'Second Reader' launches the student on the more troubled waters of the full tide of vowel sounds. He must know that the sound of "a" in "far" is numbered as the third sound of that vowel, and that the diacritical mark distinguishing it from the six other "a's" consists of two dots above the letter. A one-page treatise on punctuation this volume also gives, as well as instruction in articulation by means of exercises; and some insight into the nature of script hand may be got by a rhyming alphabet, in which that kind of character is used. In the 'Third Reader' the elocutionary exercises are made much of; lessons in definition supplement former lessons in pronunciation, and the practice of analyzing the lesson, in answer to questions from the teacher, begun in the 'Second Reader,' is continued in greater amplitude in this. The 'Fourth Reader' is distinguished by more exhaustive instruction in elocutionary principles, and of course by a maturer literature. Perhaps we may set thirteen or fourteen or fifteen years as the general age at which the last volume of this series will be useful; though we ourselves found them far from unentertaining as we ran through them. The selections are not hackneyed, and we saw none to which any exception could be taken.

Another 'Fourth Reader' that we can commend thoroughly comes to us from Louisville, Kentucky. It seems to us a highly sensible book. Mr. Noble Butler, its compiler, has in a very great measure freed himself from the task of teaching by direct rules the principles of elocution in its numerous and very difficult departments. Rules of this kind are in his belief "of as little use as rules for walking." The child "must learn to read well before he can understand rules, and then rules only tell him what he does without rules." Doubtless they do something more than that; formulating knowledge has as many conveniences as pigeon-holing documents, and more, and is for many reasons not to be despised; but his first remark has, we think, much good sense in it as pointing away from a rock on which many split. If the other volumes of Mr. Butler's series are as good as this one, he has given his young compatriots of the South a useful set of manuals. Not that this book is not adapted for use in all parts of the country so far as regards its political tone—a statement that cannot be made concerning every Southern text-book. But a good number of the faults which Mr. Butler assiduously sets himself to correct are distinctively Southern faults of speech, and to lecture Northern pupils in reference to them would be like addressing the schoolboys of Louisville on the defects of the Cape Ann dialect. Among the corrected errors which we noted as we turned over the pages are "mauster" for "master"; "necked" for "naked"; "idea" (sometimes heard in the North, but oftener in the South) for "idea"; "put" for "put" (of which the same remark might once have been made); "fawther" for "father"; "mo" for "more"; "woosh" for "wish"; "Jeems" for "James," a very common Southernism; "path" rhyming with "hath"; "pusson" for "person"; "portion" for "portion"; "cherfully" for "cheerfully"; "end-ferd" for "endeared"; and a number more.

From the same house we have a posthumous work on elocution and the philosophy of vocalization, which merits a part of the same general praise that we have given to Mr. Butler's 'Reader,' that is to say, it is not weighted down with an enormous quantity of technical rules, and diagrams, and pictures— anatomical, geometrical, and pictorial—on a matter which we suppose every teacher of elocution that ever lived would admit must be taught *viva voce*. Yet Mr. Bronson talks very fully, beginning on the nostrils, and urging his readers to breathe properly—a function which the mouth can never perform for the true orator—and ends with a large and fairly well-chosen collection of duly accented and italicized pieces in prose and verse.

To anybody who wants to load himself down with a more exhaustive and ambitious treatise, we can recommend the work of Mr. Andrew Comstock, assisted by Mr. Philip Lawrence. In this volume he may once more see the same young gentlemen on whom he used to gaze with astonishment in the introduction to 'Lovell's Speaker' a generation ago, and in works still older. Here they all are, with the same tight-fitting pantaloons, cut to the exact shape of the lower limbs, and revealing so plainly the articulation of the

leg-bone and the thigh-bone at the knee; we see the same straight-cut body-coat with the wide lapels; the same fine expressive countenances as the gentlemen step forward, or start backward, or bow down with "divers eringes," as Evelyn said about the mass priest, under the influence of terror, or veneration, or pride, or aversion, or hope, or deprecation, or despair; the same remarkable systems of dotted lines surround each orator, and show as of old what cycles and epicycles, orb on orb, the hands described in giving dumb language to the various passions and emotions of the human soul—how the left hand of Satan, at the moment when he said "Princes," in addressing the rebel angels, was parallel with the cap of his shoulder, the thumb-edge of the hand being presented to the audience, and the hand held palm downward; how at "Potentates," the next word of the speech, the hand was stretched high above the head, palm outward; how at "Warriors," the third word, the left hand was extended downward so as to be parallel with the waist of the archangel, who wears in these spirited illustrations a Roman helmet, and a tunic belted around the middle; how at the phrase "Flower of heaven," the left hand went up above the head again, palm outward; how on each of these occasions the right hand was as vigorously and variously used as the left, and how the legs were not idle—all these visions may be beheld again by purchasing Messrs. Comstock's and Lawrence's 'Manual.' Much more may also be found in this book, a deal of it being such as only a musical person could understand, for the management of the voice is as fully and learnedly treated of as the motions of the legs and arms. Mr. Lawrence appears to have selected the prose and verse of this collection; and we have him again, quite untechnical, in a good enough collection of his own.

Curious for several reasons is the 'New Japan First Reader,' a queer little evidence of the vast change that has come over the Land of the Fountain of Light. The object of the compiler is different from that of most persons whose business it may be to make a primary reading-book. The Japanese boy who wishes to learn English is, as a rule, too old for the simple language which, although Mr. Griffis stigmatizes it as "baby-talk," is all well enough for the English and American beginners. The young Japanese "has usually passed the age of dogs, cats, rats, and foxes, and wishes something new. Having to crack hard nuts, he wants kernels"; he wishes for ideas, not discipline; to read, not to converse; to get information, not to learn idiom. Mr. Griffis's 'Reader,' then, although it begins small, and gives a small quantity of phrase-book matter in the first few pages, soon goes on to convey information of several degrees of importance concerning "our institutions," and the habits and customs of the American people. To this there is added some precisely similar information about Japan and the Japanese. Thus the American mode of dress, both the women's and the men's, is described and illustrated with woodcuts, the black dress-coat, by-the-bye, covering the form of the most prominent and gentlemanly person of the male group. The personages in the female group are all cheaply and modestly attired, and will perhaps serve to correct the false impression of our countrywomen conveyed by a Japanese artist who was over here a few years ago, and who borrowed his portraits of female Americans from journals of but slight claim to character. Then comes some letterpress and pictures relative to Japanese dress, which, we are told, is being superseded by our own costumes. Descriptions are also given of the American dwelling-house, breakfast-table, steamship, railroad, gasworks, and system of chronology, and of the Japanese abacus, man-power wagon, pack-horse, and coins. The book gives but very few and very faint indications of a wish to proselytize.

"Putnam's Elementary Science Series" (G. P. Putnam's Sons), now in course of publication, will comprise more than twenty small text-books on mathematics, physics, chemistry, natural history, and their practical applications. The series is an English one, and has been prepared with the special view of meeting the wants of "students in science and art classes and higher and middle class schools," and for the most part with direct reference to syllabuses furnished by the Government Science and Art Department. A part of the work has been done sufficiently well (as far as can be judged from an examination of the eight books already on sale), while other parts seem to have been allotted to persons only indifferently qualified for the task, and certainly inexperienced in the preparation of text-books. The 'Introduction to Astronomy' is conspicuous for its bad treatment of the subject, as well as a general clumsiness and obscurity of expression. Its chief faults are a lack of clearness in setting forth the elementary conceptions without which the beginner can make no progress, and the utter failure of the attempt to present in simple language such difficult matters as Foucault's pendulum experiment, the universal law of gravitation, and the methods of determining the distance of the sun. A single quotation will suffice to show the faulty character of some of the definitions. "The perpendicular distance [of a star] north or south of the equator is called the

declination, and the angular distance measured from the starting-point along the equinoctial is called the right ascension." The use of the two terms "equator" and equinoctial is unnecessary, to say the least; while the contrasting of "perpendicular" with "angular" distance, which is found again in the definitions of celestial latitude and longitude, is certainly misleading. To the subject of "Steam and the Steam-engine" two books are devoted; the one professing to treat of the "Locomotive," the other of "Land and Marine Engines." Why two volumes are printed instead of one we are unable to see. Nearly one hundred pages out of the one hundred and sixty in each volume are identical word for word, the two prefaces are alike, with the single exception of the word "locomotive" in one where "steam" is found in the other. By omitting what is introduced about the construction of railroads and other irrelevant matter, the two volumes could easily be brought within the compass of one, though even then the work would not be of much use to the students in the schools of this country. This leads us to say of the 'First Book of Mineralogy,' which in the main has been prepared with good judgment, that to any one who intends to pursue the subject further with the aid of American books its value is materially lessened by the fact that the nomenclature and classification adopted are so different from those in use by the best American mineralogists. A similar criticism would not hold against the 'Machine Construction and Drawing,' or the 'Practical Plane and Solid Geometry,' both of which seem to have been prepared with care. In regard to the latter there is some danger of the reader's being misled by its title. 'Practical Solid Geometry' is synonymous with descriptive geometry, as the term is used in this country. The writer has explained quite clearly the elementary principles of descriptive geometry, and given a very fair collection of problems on lines and planes, which our teachers of industrial drawing can put with advantage into the hands of their pupils. The Messrs. Putnam also announce an 'Advanced Science Series' as in course of publication.

Lockyer's 'Spectroscope and Its Applications' (Nature Series: Macmillan & Co.) is a handsome and handy little volume, giving, in the form of three lectures delivered in 1899, but now carefully revised, and in some parts expanded, a simple and attractive account of what has been done and is doing in one of the most interesting fields of modern scientific research. Though it may be regarded by some only as an introduction to a more extended course, yet it will be none the less welcomed by the general reader who wishes to keep as well informed as possible of the course of scientific discovery.

We have had opportunity to examine the proof-sheets of about half the new (4th) edition of Elderhorst's 'Blowpipe Analysis' (T. Ellwood Zell), edited by Professors Nason, of Troy, and Chandler, of Columbia College. The form of page has been changed, and numerous alterations and additions made. The insertion of woodcuts in the opening chapters remedies an important deficiency of the earlier editions. The revision seems to be thorough, though we cannot help wishing that the editors had abandoned in the third and fourth chapters the awkward abbreviations of Bx. for borax, Bp. for blowpipe, and S. Co. for cobalt solution, the three together occurring not over three dozen times in seventy-five pages. R. Fl. and O. Fl. occur more frequently, and are not so objectionable. The new edition, like the previous ones, will be confined to qualitative analysis.

Professor Warren's 'Elementary Course in Freehand Geometrical Drawing' (John Wiley & Son) is, we believe, both the last and the least of his numerous works on kindred subjects. Primarily intended for students and young draughtsmen, its forty-eight pages of examples and practical hints will be equally suited to the wants of all persons who have a fondness for training the hand and eye to the accurate estimation of distance and direction. The subject of "Geometric Symbolism," which makes up the concluding chapter, we hope the author will not expand to any greater length, at least not in a text-book. The conchoid of Nicomedes or the hyperbola may be more symbolic, but this will hardly overbalance the material advantages of a quadrangular arrangement for university buildings.

Two recent botanical works deserve somewhat special notice on account of their importance and wider than common interest. The new 'Genera Plantarum,' by Bentham and Hooker, having now advanced to the middle of its second volume, gives fair promise of early completion. The first 'Genera Plantarum' by Tournefort, the second by Linnæus, and the third by Jussieu, each in their day marked and made an epoch in the science. In this generation, that of Sprengel was only an edition of the Linnæan work, that of Endlicher a literary rather than an originally scientific elaboration. The present work is the true successor of that of Jussieu, and equally represents the result of a complete study of the original materials themselves, so far as they can be had; and the Kew establishment, now the acknowledged headquarters of botany, has almost everything within its reach. The amount of labor involved in a work like this, even after a lifetime of prepara-

tion, is immense. It is not a case of editing and combining the works of others, but of doing the work themselves, every order being actually elaborated by one or the other of these authors. In the portion recently published, for instance, there is the order of *Compositæ*, which comprises a full tenth part of all flowering plants, and that of *Rubiaceæ*, if only half as large, yet in proportion twice as difficult, each embodying a fearful amount of work such as requires uncommon courage to undertake, and calls for the unbounded gratitude of the systematic botanists of the day, for whom "the rough places are made smooth."

The 'General System of Botany' is an English translation and edition of Le Maout and Decaisne's 'Traité Général de Botanique,' just published by the Longmans. The translation is by Mrs. Hooker; the editorial work, appendix, etc., by Dr. Hooker, the new and worthy president of the Royal Society, the only naturalist (in our modern sense of the word) who has held that distinguished office since Sir Joseph Banks. The volume we are noticing is a stout, small quarto of over a thousand pages, containing 5,500 figures—admirable woodcuts. Most of these figures are strictly original and from M. Decaisne's own drawings. Those which are not are taken from the best original sources, of which none make a better appearance than those of Isaac Sprague. These 5,000 illustrations of the second and main part of the work ("Descriptions and Illustrations of the Orders") render it of inestimable value to all serious students, especially to those who have not access to a full botanical library; and few indeed in this country possess that advantage. The first part of the book ("Outlines of Organography, Anatomy, and Physiology") is brief and somewhat restricted in the English edition. It is very good, but not so surpassingly excellent. The main body of the work well supplies, in this country and in all English-speaking countries, a great want. Particularly is it to be commended to medical students, all the medicinal and principal economical plants being indicated. It may help on the restoration of botany to its legitimate place in medical education in the United States. In no other part of the world, perhaps, does botany enter so conspicuously into a common education. In no other is it excluded from the medical curriculum.

To the already vast number of German grammars Dr. Heun has added a very rudimentary one, for which hardly more is claimed than that it is a modification of Ahn's 'Grammar.' It contains the slightest number of rules—none at all for the declension of nouns, for instance. In short, it gives the meagrest outline of some principles of German grammar, and occasionally with a very unsatisfactory statement; as when we are told that the German *i* is pronounced like *i* in *bit*, or *ee* in *meet*, with no explanation of this difference. Other cases might be found. In our opinion, it would be better to have a grammar with fuller statements, of which so much as might be desired could be omitted at the beginning of the study of the language. This will give eager students an opportunity to do more work than is absolutely required of them; the other kind of grammar seems as if it were made to keep all the students on one level, and that a low one.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Authors.—Titles.	Publishers.—Prices.
Ames (M. C.), Outlines of Men, Women, and Virgins..... (Hurd & Houghton)	
A S. p. in the Fens..... (Holt & Williams)	\$1 25
Butterfield (C. W.), Crawford's Campaign against Fraudulent..... (Robert Clarke & Co.)	
Cairnes (J. E.), Political Essays..... (Macmillan & Co.)	3 50
Colman (J. E.), The Knightly Heart, and Other Poems..... (Estes & Lauriat)	2 00
Collier (W. E.) and Schmitz (L.), International Atlas..... (G. P. Putnam's Sons)	
Dessau les (Hon. L. A.), La Grande Guerre Ecclesiastique, etc., swd..... (Alphonse Boute)	
Dickens (C.), New Stories, swd..... (T. B. Peterson & Bros.)	0 25
Fausset (A. R.), Jeremiah and Malachi, Vol. IV. of A Commentary, Critical, Experimental, and Practical, etc..... (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)	
Fraser (John), Humorous Cheap Books of Scotland..... (Henry L. Hinton)	1 25
Hardy (T.), A Pair of Blue Eyes..... (Holt & Williams)	1 25
Herron (L. P.), Thoughts on Life and Character..... (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)	
Huxley (F. H.) and Tice (J. H.), Half-Hour Recreations in Popular Science. On Yeast. Relations between Matter and Force, swd..... (Estes & Lauriat)	0 25
Huxley (F. H.), Critiques and Addresses..... (D. Appleton & Co.)	
Hudson (Rev. H. N.), School Shakespeare—Henry VIII., swd..... (Ginn Brothers)	0 40
Koser (W.), Zeitschrift der Gesellschaft für Erdkunde zu Berlin..... (Berlin: D. Reimer; New York: L. Schmidt)	
Lane (E. W.), Old Medicine and New..... (London: J. A. Churchill)	
Littell's Living Age, Fifth Series, Vol. II..... (Littell & Gay)	
Logan (O.), They Met by Chance..... (Adams, Victor & Co.)	
Lonsdale (Lee J. S.), Horace rendered into English Prose. Globe Edition..... (Macmillan & Co.)	1 50
Lyell (Sir Charles), The Geological Evidences of the Antiquity of Man..... (J. B. Lippincott & Co.)	
Lytton (Lord), Kenelm Chillingly..... (Harper & Bros.)	1 50
Martineau, The Hour and the Man, swd..... (Harper & Bros.)	0 50
New England: A Hand-Book for Travellers. Maps and Plates..... (J. R. Osgood & Co.)	2 00
Poor (H. V.), Railroad Manual of the United States..... (Estes & Lauriat)	2 50
Pushon (W. M.), Lectures and Sermons..... (James Miller)	1 25
Pycroft (J.), A Course of English Reading..... (T. B. Peterson & Bros.)	1 75
Randolph (J. T.), The Heroism of Sweet Water..... (Estes & Lauriat)	1 50
Saige (E.), The Unity of Natural Phenomena..... (Estes & Lauriat)	
Savage (M. J.), Christianity the Science of Manhood..... (D. Appleton & Co.)	
Smith (E.), Foods..... (D. Appleton & Co.)	
The Argument at Geneva, as published by Authority of the Government..... (D. Appleton & Co.)	
Thomas (Annie), "He Cometh not," She Said, swd..... (Harper & Bros.)	0 50

DICTIONARIES AND WORKS OF REFERENCE

PUBLISHED BY

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW YORK.

SMITH'S ENGLISH-LATIN DIC-

tionary. A Copious and Critical English-Latin Dictionary. Compiled from Original Sources. By William Smith, D.C.L., LL.D., Editor of the 'Classical Dictionaries,' 'Curtius's Greek Grammar,' 'The Student's Hume,' 'The Student's Greece,' 'Old and New Testament Histories,' etc.; and Theophilus D. Hall, M.A., Fellow of University College, London. To which is added a Dictionary of Proper Names. 8vo, sheep extra, \$6.

ANDREWS'S LATIN-ENGLISH

Lexicon. Founded on the larger German-Latin Lexicon of Dr. Wm. Freund. With Additions and Corrections from the Lexicons of Gesner, Facciolati, Scheller, Georges, etc. Royal 8vo, sheep extra, \$6.

ANTHON'S CLASSICAL DIC-

tionary. Containing an Account of the principal Proper Names mentioned in Ancient Authors, and intended to elucidate all the important Points connected with the Geography, History, Biography, Mythology, and Fine Arts of the Greeks and Romans, together with an Account of the Coins, Weights, and Measures of the Ancients, with Tabular Values of the same. Royal 8vo, sheep extra, \$6.

ANTHON'S SMITH'S CLASSI-

cal Dictionary. A New Classical Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography, Mythology, and Geography. Partly based upon the Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology. By Wm. Smith, LL.D. Revised, with numerous Corrections and Additions, by Charles Anthon, LL.D. Royal 8vo, sheep extra, \$5.

ANTHON'S SMITH'S DICTIO-

nary of Antiquities. A Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. Edited by Wm. Smith, LL.D., and Illustrated by numerous Engravings on Wood. Third American Edition, carefully revised, and containing also numerous additional articles relative to the Botany, Mineralogy, and Zoölogy of the Ancients. By Charles Anthon, LL.D. Royal 8vo, sheep extra, \$6.

ANTHON'S LATIN-ENGLISH

and English-Latin Dictionary. A Latin-English and English-Latin Dictionary for the use of schools. Chiefly from the Lexicons of Freund, Georges, and Kaltschmidt. Small 4to, sheep, \$3 50.

ANTHON'S RIDDLE AND AR-

nold's English-Latin Lexicon. A Copious and Critical English-Latin Lexicon, founded on the German-Latin Dictionary of Dr. C. E. Georges. By Rev. Joseph Esmond Riddle, M.A., and Rev. Thomas Kerchever Arnold, D.D. First American Edition, carefully revised, and containing a copious Dictionary of proper names from the best sources. By Charles Anthon, LL.D. Royal 8vo, sheep extra, \$5.

MCCLINTOCK AND STRONG'S

Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological, and Ecclesiastical Literature. By Rev. John McClintock, D.D., and James Strong, S.T.D. With Maps and numerous Illustrations. Five volumes, comprising the letters A to Mc, are now ready. Price, per volume, cloth, \$5; sheep, \$6; half-morocco, \$8.

YONGE'S ENGLISH-GREEK LEXI-

con. An English-Greek Lexicon. By C. D. Yonge. With many New Articles, an Appendix of Proper Names, and Pilon's Greek Synonyms. To which is prefixed an Essay on the Order of Words in Attic-Greek Prose, by Charles Short, LL.D., Professor of Latin in Columbia College, N. Y. Edited by Henry Drisler, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College, Editor of 'Liddell and Scott's Greek-English Lexicon,' etc. 8vo, sheep extra, \$7.

CRABB'S ENGLISH SYNONYMS.

English Synonyms, with copious Illustrations and Explanations, drawn from the best Writers. By George Crabb, M.A., Author of the 'Technological Dictionary' and the 'Universal Historical Dictionary.' 8vo, sheep extra, \$2 50.

ENGLISHMAN'S GREEK CONCOR-

dance. The Englishman's Greek Concordance of the New Testament: being an Attempt at a Verbal Connection between the Greek and the English Texts; including a Concordance to the Proper Names, with Indexes, Greek-English and English-Greek. 8vo, cloth, \$5.

FOWLER'S ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

The English Language in its Elements and Forms. With a History of its Origin and Development, and a full Grammar. Designed for Use in Colleges and Schools. Revised and enlarged. By William C. Fowler, LL.D., late Professor in Amherst College. 8vo, cloth, \$2 50.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY of DATES.

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates, relating to all Ages and Nations. For Universal Reference. Edited by Benjamin Vincent, Assistant Secretary and Keeper of the Library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain; and Revised for the Use of American Readers. 8vo, cloth, \$5; sheep, \$6.

LIDDELL AND SCOTT'S GREEK-

English Lexicon. Based on the German Work of Francis Passow. With Corrections and Additions and the Insertion, in Alphabetical Order, of the Proper Names occurring in the principal Greek Authors. By Henry Drisler, LL.D. Royal 8vo, sheep extra, \$6.

MARCH'S ANGLO-SAXON GRAM-

mar. A Comparative Grammar of the Anglo-Saxon Language, in which its forms are illustrated by those of the Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Gothic, Old Saxon, Old Friesic, Old Norse, and Old High-German. By Francis A. March, LL.D., Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology in Lafayette College, Author of 'Method of Philological Study of the English Language,' 'A Parser and Analyzer for Beginners,' etc. 8vo, cloth, \$2 50.

MARCH'S ANGLO-SAXON READER.

An Anglo-Saxon Reader, with Philological Notes, a Brief Grammar, and a Vocabulary. By Francis A. March, LL.D. 8vo, cloth, \$1 50.

ROBINSON'S GREEK LEXICON OF

the New Testament. A Greek and English Lexicon of the New Testament. By Edward Robinson, D.D., LL.D., late Professor of Biblical Literature in the Union Theological Seminary, N. Y. A New Edition, revised and in great part rewritten. Royal 8vo, cloth, \$6.

THE LEISURE HOUR SERIES.

Published this day.

A FAIR OF BLUE EYES. A Novel. By Thomas Hardy. \$1 25.

"A valuable accession to the higher ranks of modern novel-writing authors. . . . Not only quick observations and sparkling humor and true moral instinct, but a delicate and subtle analysis of varieties of character and moods of feeling, a poet's sympathy with human passion, and an artist's eye for every aspect of nature."—*London Spectator*.

LATEST VOLUMES.

INGO. By Gustav Freytag, author of 'Debit and Credit.' DIMITRI KOUDEINE. By Ivan Turgénieff.

A SLIP IN THE FENS. With Illustrations. WHAT THE SWALLOW SANG. By F. Spielhagen.

HERO CARTHEN. By Louisa Parr. BABOLAIN. By G. Droz.

Price \$1 25 per volume.

HOLT & WILLIAMS,

25 Bond Street, New York.

MR. ROE'S GARDEN, from which, as he tells us in his entertaining book, 'Play and Profit in My Garden,' \$2,000 worth of fruit and vegetables were sold in one year besides a large home supply, promises equally well the present season. On the 31st of May, his sales amounted to \$257. On the 6th of May, he had seven distinct varieties of vegetables in abundance at his command. The story of this successful garden is told at length in his book, *PLAY AND PROFIT IN MY GARDEN*, which DODD & MEAD publish.

NEW BOOKS.

THE LIBERAL EDUCATION OF

Women. The Demand and the Method. 296 pp. 12mo, full cloth, \$1 25.

A series of papers by eminent thinkers on this subject. Collected and edited by Prof. James Orton, Vassar College, N. Y.

EDUCATION ABROAD. (In Press.)

An able discussion of "Should Americans be Educated Abroad?" A question that deeply affects the School system and youth of our country. By Hon. B. G. Northrop, Superintendent of Schools, Conn.

TRUE SUCCESS IN LIFE. 12mo,

full cloth, \$1 25.

For young people. By Ray Palmer.

REMEMBER ME. 16mo, full cloth,

\$1 25.

A Gift Book for new Communicants. By Ray Palmer.

THE MOUTH OF GOLD. 16mo,

full cloth, gilt edges, \$1.

A series of Dramatic Sketches of the Life and Times of Chrysostom. Wonderfully clever in conception and diction. By Edwin Johnson.

RESPONSIVE WORSHIP. 16mo,

full cloth, 60 cts.; paper, 40 cts.; with Psalter, 16mo, full cloth, 90 cts.

A Discourse, with Notes, by W. I. Budington, D.D., and letters from distinguished clergymen.

SUNNY HOURS OF CHILDHOOD.

Stories. 12mo, full cloth, 75 cents.

BRIEF HISTORY OF TEXAS.

12mo, half roan, \$1 25.

Intended for schools and general reading. Illustrated. It brings the history of Texas down to date, and is full of most valuable information regarding that wonderful State. By D. W. C. Baker.

LATIN PRONUNCIATION. 12mo,

full cloth, 140 pages, \$1.

An enquiry into the proper sounds of the Latin language during the Classical period. By Walter Blair, A.M., Professor of Latin in Hampden-Sidney College, Va.

FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.

12mo, full cloth, 30 cents.

Designed to accompany the first study of the Grammar. By Edw. S. Joynes, Professor of Modern Languages in Washington and Lee University, Va.

DANA'S SCIENTIFIC ENQUIRIES

in Physiology, Ethics, and Ethnology. 308 pages.

12mo, full cloth, \$1 25.

Published by

A. S. BARNES & CO.,

New York and Chicago.

D. APPLETON & CO. have just issued a new Educational Catalogue, admirably classified and arranged by subjects for convenient reference. The list of books is especially rich and full in recent works on Natural Science, Ancient and Modern Language, etc., making it of permanent value to every teacher and educator as a work of reference, while the elegance and beauty of its typography are strikingly attractive. Sent free on application to the publishers, D. APPLETON & CO., 549 and 561 Broadway, New York.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

"Not only good Text-Books, they are also very valuable works of reference."—Dr. Sears, in the National Quarterly Review.

LABBERTON'S HISTORICAL SERIES FOR SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

- I. OUTLINES OF HISTORY. With original Tables, Chronological, Genealogical, and Literary. By Professor Robert H. Labberton, Ph.D. Oblong 4to, cloth, \$2.
- II. HISTORICAL QUESTIONS. Logically arranged and divided. The companion to Outlines of History. Oblong 4to, cloth, \$1.75.
- III. AN HISTORICAL ATLAS. Containing a Chronological Series of 100 Colored Maps, illustrating successive periods from the dawn of history to the present day. Oblong 4to, cloth, \$3.50. (This Atlas can be used with any history.)

The latest changes in the map of Europe are fully and accurately exhibited.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE WORK.

"Prof. Labberton's plan is an excellent one, and is carried out with great success. The work deserves high praise."—*The Nation*.

"The whole Series bears the marks of conscientious and faithful scholarship."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

"The method is likely to cause the most lasting impression on the mind."—*California Teacher*.

"A work which must become a constant companion of those who are beginning to study history in the right spirit. I was glad to learn that you had published an Atlas prepared by so eminent a historical scholar as Dr. Labberton."—*Prof. Charles F. Stille, LL.D., Provost University of Pa.*

"The Atlas is an admirable one. The maps are beautifully executed. Both works are deserving of a large circulation."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*.

"The work approves itself to our judgment most highly. The Atlas is infinitely superior to any similar works that are accessible save by a fearful outlay."—*North American*.

"A want constantly felt by students of history is supplied in this work."—*Quarterly Review, Gettysburg*.

"A system far superior to anything of the kind we have yet seen, a set of works for elementary instruction which leave little to be desired. The outlines of history and the volume of maps are not only good text-books, they are also very valuable works of reference."—*Dr. Sears, National Quarterly Review*.

For Specimen Pages, Terms of Introduction, etc., Address the Publishers,

CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFELFINGER,

624, 626, and 628 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

IMPORTANT NEW SCHOOL-BOOKS.

A FIRST SKETCH OF ENGLISH
Literature. By Prof. H. Morley. 912 pp. crown 8vo, cloth, \$4.

CASSELL'S BOOK OF WATER-
Color Painting. By R. P. Leitch. 24 colored plates, forming a progressive Course. Oblong 4to, cloth, price \$5.50.

CASSELL'S PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATED DRAWING-BOOKS.

1. LINEAR DRAWING. 150 Engravings. Price \$1.
2. PROJECTION. Development of Surfaces, etc. \$1.
3. SYSTEMATIC DRAWING AND SHADING. \$1.
4. BUILDING CONSTRUCTION. \$1.
5. DRAWING FOR CARPENTERS. \$1.75.
6. PRACTICAL PERSPECTIVE. \$1.50.
7. DRAWING FOR MACHINISTS. \$2.
8. DRAWING FOR STONEMASONS. \$1.50.
9. MODEL DRAWING. \$1.50.
10. GOTHIC STONEMASONRY. \$1.50.
11. DRAWING FOR BRICKLAYERS. \$1.50.
12. DRAWING FOR CABINET-MAKERS. \$1.50.
13. DRAWING FOR METAL-PLATE WORK. \$1.50.
14. ARMS AND AMMUNITION. \$1.25.
15. COLOR. By Prof. Church. \$1.25 (Colored Plates).

CASSELL'S DICTIONARIES.

- FRENCH AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
Cloth, \$3.50.
— School Edition, \$1.75.
- GERMAN AND ENGLISH DICTIONARY.
Cloth, \$3.50.
— School Edition, \$1.75.
- LATIN DICTIONARY. Cloth, \$3.50.
— School Edition, \$1.75.

Catalogues post-free on application.

CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
296 Broadway, New York.

GILMAN'S

FIRST STEPS IN ENGLISH LITERATURE.

HURD & HOUGHTON, New York:
THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.
Price \$1.

S. R. Williston, Principal of the High School, Cambridge, Mass., says:

"I know of no better manual of a brief compass than this. The arrangement of the charts, the notices of living authors, and the carefully prepared bibliography seem to me fresh and inviting features."

IMPROVED SCHOOL BOOKS. THE LATEST AND BEST.

MAURY'S GEOGRAPHIES,
VENABLE'S ARITHMETICS,
HOLMES'S READERS,
GILDERSLEEVE'S LATIN GRAMMAR,
JOHNSTON & BROWNE'S
ENGLISH LITERATURE,
ETC., ETC.

The latest, most attractive, popular, and able Text-Books in their several departments. Teachers who keep up with the times will desire to see these books.

For further information, Descriptive List, etc., address

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING COMPANY,
155 and 157 Crosby Street, N. Y.

FREEMAN'S HISTORICAL SERIES.

FISKE'S CLASS-ROOM TAINE.
BAIN'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
WHITNEY'S GERMAN COURSE.
OTTO'S GERMAN COURSE.
OTTO'S FRENCH COURSE.
PYLODET'S FRENCH SERIES.

Nearly all the books for modern languages used at Yale, Harvard, and similar institutions. Correspondence invited from educators and students. Catalogues free on application.

HOLT & WILLIAMS, PUBLISHERS, New York.

TWO IMPORTANT SCHOOL HISTORIES OF ENGLAND,

Extensively used in the

SCHOOLS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHITE'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

FROM THE

EARLIEST TIMES TO THE YEAR 1858.

By the Rev. THOMAS WHITE,

author of 'The Eighteen Christian Centuries,' 'Landmarks of the History of Greece,' 'Landmarks of the History of England,' etc. New Edition. Crown 8vo, cloth, 856 pp., price \$2.50.

In order to render this work complete as a student's manual, a critical analysis of the leading events of English history, subdivided into sections, is given at the commencement of each book or chapter, and a copious historical index appended to the volume.

Its very extensive use in the schools of Great Britain is a sufficient guarantee of its value as an educational work.

THE VICTORIA HISTORY OF

England. From the landing of Julius Caesar, n.c. 54, to the passing of the Irish Church Bill, A.D. 1869.

By ARTHUR BAILEY THOMPSON.

With a chronological table and summary of remarkable events, maps of England showing the Roman and modern names of cities, towns, rivers, etc. Illustrated with upwards of four hundred engravings by the Brothers Dalziel. Crown 8vo, cloth, 750 pp., price \$3.

"This is, on the whole, the best History of England which we have yet met with. The plan of the volume is excellent, and the chronological tales, index, and maps of the appendix will make a useful hand-book even for older readers, and is in itself a striking proof of the great improvement in recent times of our educational literature."—*London Daily News*.

Published by

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS,

London, . . . The Broadway, London.
New York, . . . 416 Broome Street.

TEXT-BOOKS

ON

Agriculture, Assaying, Astronomy, Book-keeping, Chemistry, Drawing and Painting, Engineering, Geometry, Mechanics, Metallurgy, Mineralogy, Steam-Engine, Ship-Building, Ventilation, Weights and Measures; also a new series of Aids to the Study of the Classics, together with Hebrew and Greek Bibles, Concordances, Grammars, Lexicons, Reading Lessons, etc., etc.

Published by

JOHN WILEY & SON, 15 Astor Place, New York.

Full descriptive catalogue gratis.

J. W. & S.'s General Classified Scientific Catalogue of over 100 pages will be mailed to any address on the receipt of 10 cents.

ANATOMICAL MODELS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

BY DR. BOCK AND MR. STEGER, Leipsic.

With Explanations in English.

"In accuracy of detail and beauty of finish, they are unsurpassed, and their cheapness brings them within the reach of most educational institutes, in which they will be found of great assistance in the study of Anatomy and Physiology."—*Leonhard J. Sanford, M.D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology in Yale College, New Haven.*

We are now prepared to fill orders from our stock without delay.

Send for Circulars.

B. WESTERMANN & CO.,

Agents for the United States,
524 Broadway, New York.

TRAVEL.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:

VILLE DU HAVRE, Garay, Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE, Surmont, Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE, Daure, Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT, Roussan, Saturday, Sept. 6
Price of Passage in Gold (including wine) to Brest or Havre: First Cabin, \$125; Second Cabin, \$75. Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway.

RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS.

TRAVELLING-BAGS, DRESSING-CASES, PORTFOLIOS, WRITING-CASES, POCKET-BOOKS, FLASKS, etc., etc.
CULBERT & CO., 24 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Wednesday and Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot Third Street, Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

Payable in Gold, or its Equivalent in Currency.
First Cabin, \$120; Second Cabin, \$72; Steerage, \$30.
For freight or Passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, 2 Bowling Green.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TERMS: In advance, one insertion, four cents per word; five insertions, three cents per word, each. The enclosure of a stamped and addressed envelope will secure a numbered box, to which communications may be addressed.

BELOIT COLLEGE. A fully organized College for Young Men. Thorough instruction given by permanent professors. A Preparatory School connected with the College provides for preliminary Classical and English studies; also an Elementary Scientific Course. Necessary expenses much less than in Eastern colleges. Fall Term opens Sept. 3. Winter Term, Jan. 7. For further information address A. L. Chapin, President, Beloit, Wis.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address Rev. John H. Brakeley, Ph. D., President.

MARIETTA COLLEGE, Marietta, Ohio, gives thorough course in College and Academy. Worthy students aided. Term begins Sept. 4. Address PRESIDENT ANDREWS.

THE CORNELL UNIVERSITY, Ithaca, N. Y., offers liberal and practical courses for agriculturists, architects, civil engineers, master-mechanics, mechanical engineers, agricultural and manufacturing chemists, printers, veterinary surgeons, etc., with laboratories, draughting-rooms, farms, and workshops. In agriculture and mechanic arts various courses are provided to meet wants of all students; also general courses in arts, literature, and science preparatory to the other professions. Over five hundred free scholarships. Next year begins September 8. For Registers, with full information, address as above.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, Middletown, Conn. President, Joseph Cummings, D.D., LL.D. For Catalogues or information, address the President or Librarian.

SCHOOL OF MINES, Columbia College. For information, address Dr. C. F. Chandler, Dean of Faculty, East Forty-ninth Street, New York.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE, Bank of Cayuga Lake, Aurora, New York. Reopens Sept. 10. Two courses study with Academic Department and special classes. For Catalogue and Lecture Course, address M. M. Carter, Vice-Pres.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Berkshire County, Mass. For information, apply to the President, P. A. CHADBOURNE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NORWICH UNIVERSITY, Northfield, Vt.—A Military College, established in 1834. Preparatory Department. Thorough Classical, Scientific, and Military Instruction. Address Prof. Chas. Doile.

ST. LOUIS LAW SCHOOL— Law Department of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. For circulars or information, address George M. Stewart, Dean of Law Faculty, 203 North Third Street, St. Louis, Mo.

VASSAR COLLEGE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A College for Women. John H. Raymond, LL.D., President. For Catalogues, address W. L. DEAN, Registrar.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT of Harvard University. Year begins September 15, and ends June 12, 1874. For Catalogue, address Dr. CALVIN ELLIS, Dean, 114 Boylston Street, Boston.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE, Suspension Bridge, N. Y., near Niagara Falls. Church School for Boys. Cadet organizations. Registers with full details.

ADAMS ACADEMY, Quincy, Mass. William Reynolds Dimmock, LL.D., Master. Applications for admission may now be made for the next school year. A large Boarding-house will be opened in connection with the Academy, under the direction of the Master, who will reside in it. A class preparatory to the Academy, and under the direction and superintendence of the Master, will also be formed of a limited number of boys. For circulars with full particulars, address the Master.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE, Newburgh, N. Y.—A Family School for Boys. Circulars, references, etc., sent to applicants. Parents invited to visit the school. Henry W. Siglar, A.M. (Yale), John Macnie (Glasgow University), Principals.

ST. MARY'S HALL—Founded, A.D. 1837. The Rt. Rev. W. H. Odenheimer, D.D., President; the Rev. Elvin K. Smith, A.M., Principal. Board and Tuition in all the English Branches, Foreign Languages, Music and Drawing, \$450 per annum. No extra charges. Terms begin October 1 and February 15. Address the Principal, at Burlington, N. J.

MISS E. F. MACKIE'S FAMILY School for Young Ladies, Newburgh, N. Y. For Circulars, address the Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Work recommences September 11. Boys, "Fall in."

EDWARD'S PLACE FAMILY School for Boys, Stockbridge, Mass., known for 20 years. Send for Circular. Fall term begins Sept. 17. F. HOFFMAN, Prin. and Propr.; P. B. PIERCE, successor to J. REID, Jr.

THE MISSES AERTSEN AND Stevens will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 478 1/2 Main Street, Germantown, Pa., on Wednesday, September 17.

"SCHOOL IN THE MOUNTAINS," Bellefonte, Pa. Noted for beauty of location and healthfulness. Buildings large and commodious, lighted with gas, and pleasantly warmed by furnaces and heaters. Careful and thorough training in the Classics, Mathematics, and English studies, fitting the student either for college or a business life. Special attention is given to the moral culture and general refinement of the pupils. Terms: \$300 per year. For circulars, address Rev. J. P. Hughes, Principal.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 and 1529 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—English, Latin, and French—for Young Ladies and Misses—Boarding and Day Pupils—will reopen Monday, September 22, 1873. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. M. ADAME D'HERVILLY, Principal.

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN Family and Day School. Miss M. Louise Putnam will open the eighth year of her school, at her residence, No. 68 Marlborough Street, Boston, Mass., Sept. 25, 1873. Refers by permission to her patrons, the late Mrs. Harrison Gray Otis and Hon. William M. Everts; also, to the late Right Rev. Manton Eastburn, D.D.; Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D.; Bishop of Central New York; Right Rev. William H. Odenheimer, D.D., Bishop of New Jersey; Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D., Harvard University. Circulars may be obtained by addressing Miss PUTNAM.

S. AGNES' SCHOOL—The fourth year will begin, God willing, the third Wednesday of September next. Pupils are received whenever there is a vacancy. Application for admission should be made to Sister Edith, S. Agnes' School, Albany, New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A GRADUATE OF PRINCETON College desires a situation as a Teacher—Classics preferred. References given. Box 773, Baltimore P. O.

A RUSSIAN LADY, competent to teach French, German, Italian, and Instrumental Music, desires a situation as Resident Teacher. Address E. NICOLAS, 307 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

A LADY desires an Engagement as Teacher of English Literature, Composition, and History, or of French and German (acquired in Europe). Address THETA, Box 36, Nation office, New York.

A YOUNG LADY, a Teacher, wishes to obtain a situation as companion for a lady. No objection to going into the country, and to have the charge of a little child. Reference given. Address F. C., Boonton, N. J.

PLACE open for one student in an Architect's office, with every facility in the study of perspective and free-hand drawing. Enquire of "Architect," office of the Nation.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE for Sale, Lakeville, Conn., on the Conn. Western R.R., four miles from the Harlem and five from the Housatonic—a charming locality. The surrounding scenery is unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur. The place fronts on Main Street, 120 feet, and extends rearward on a side street 250 feet; is well stocked with fruit, and supplied with garden, barn, water, and all conveniences. House two-story, wooden, Gothic style, with wing, 14 rooms and fine cellar. Terms, \$5,000. Mrs. C. WISCHILL.

PARTNER WANTED.—A wholesale West India Goods House, well established in Chicago, with an excellent trade and good credit and capital, wish to extend their business. A Partner, either special or active, with twenty to forty thousand dollars, is desired. The best references as to standing and credit of the house will be furnished. Address PARTNER, Nation office.

FOR SALE. An \$800 Piano for \$500. Entirely new and of first-class make. Address "Piano," Box 5, Nation Office.

MUNSON'S PHONOGRAPHY—Revised List of Contractions and Hints on Phonography (New). Price 25 cents. Address J. E. MUNSON, 34 Park Row, New York.

BISHOP WHIPPLE'S SCHOOLS, Faribault, Minnesota. St. Mary's Hall for girls: All departments equal to the best Eastern schools. Native teachers of modern languages. Shattuck School for boys: Graduates enter Sophomore Class in Eastern Colleges. Location remarkable for healthfulness and scenery. Cadet organization. Term opens Sept. 18. For Catalogues, address REV. JAMES DORRIS.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY, a Boarding School, charmingly situated and splendidly equipped, prepares boys for college or business. For Catalogues, address IRA W. ALLEN, Lake Forest, Illinois.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE. Twenty-fourth year begins Sept. 15, 1873. Boys thoroughly fitted for college, scientific school, or business. Christian manhood developed by kindness and faithful discipline. Location seldom equalled for health, beauty, and accessibility. For Catalogue, with full details and references, address W. C. WILLCOX, A.M., CAPT. W. A. FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC School for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, etc. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps U. S. N., and Professor at Naval Academy, 1193 Broadway, near Twenty-eighth Street.

CAZENOVIA SEMINARY. Established in 1825. Has prepared over 600 young men for College. Address W. S. SMYTH, Cazenovia, N. Y.

MRS. WM. G. BRYAN'S Boarding-School for Young Ladies. The Fall Term of Mrs. Bryan's school commences September 17, 1873. Batavia, N. Y., June 7, 1873.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY, MERIDEN, N. H. Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A.M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD INST., Pittsfield, Mass. Beautiful location and grounds. Literary and artistic advantages superior. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal.

MACMILLAN & CO.

Be pleased to call attention to the following List of VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL WORKS, most of which are written by Scholars of Eminence in the Universities and of large Experience in Tuition, and have already attained a wide circulation in England, the United States, and the Colonies:

SCIENTIFIC CLASS-BOOKS.

POPULAR ASTRONOMY. With Illustrations. By G. B. Airy, Astronomer Royal. Sixth edition. 18mo, \$1 50.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN ASTRONOMY. With Illustrations. By J. Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. With Colored Diagram of the Spectra of the Sun, Stars, and Nebulae. Eighth Thousand. 18mo, \$1 75.

"The book is full, clear, and sound."—*Athenaeum*.
Questions on the same, 50 cts.

LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY BOTANY. With Illustrations. By Professor Oliver, F.R.S., F.L.S. Twelfth Thousand. 18mo, \$1 50.

"We know of no work so well suited to direct the botanical pupil's efforts as that of Professor Oliver."—*Natural History Review*.

LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY CHEMISTRY. By Professor Roscoe. With numerous Illustrations and Chromo-lithographs of the Solar Spectra. New edition, revised and enlarged. 18mo, \$1 50.

"A small, compact, carefully elaborated, and well-arranged manual."—*Spectator*.

CHEMICAL PROBLEMS, A SERIES of. For use in Colleges and Schools. By T. E. Thorpe, Ph.D. With a Preface by Professor Roscoe. 18mo, 50 cts.

OWENS COLLEGE JUNIOR Course of Practical Chemistry. By Francis Jones. With a Preface by Professor Roscoe. 18mo, \$1 25.

ELEMENTARY LESSONS IN LOGIC. Deductive and Inductive. By Professor Jevons. With copious Questions and Examples, and a Vocabulary of Logical Terms. Second edition. 18mo, \$1 25.

"We cannot lay aside these Lessons in Logic without expressing a hope that we shall soon see them very generally adopted both in our colleges and schools."—*London Athenaeum*.

LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY PHYSIOLOGY. With numerous Illustrations. By Prof. Huxley. Sixth edition, revised. 18mo, \$1 50.

"A small book, but pure gold throughout. There is not a waste sentence or a superfluous word, and yet it is all clear as daylight."—*Guardian*.
Questions on the same, 50 cts.

POLITICAL ECONOMY FOR BEGINNERS. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. With Questions. 18mo, \$1.

LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY PHYSICS. By Balfour Stewart, F.R.S., Professor of Natural Philosophy in Owens College, Manchester. With colored Diagram and numerous Illustrations. Second edition. 18mo, \$1 50.

"The work before us is an excellent one, and will certainly take its place at the head of elementary Treatises on its subject."—*Professor Tait in "Nature"*.

LESSONS IN ELEMENTARY ANATOMY. By St. George Mivart, F.R.S. With numerous Illustrations. 18mo, \$2.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE OSTEOLOGY OF THE MAMMALIA. By William Henry Flower, F.R.S. Illustrated. 12mo, \$2.

ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

A SHAKESPEARIAN GRAMMAR.

An Attempt to illustrate some of the Differences between Elizabethan and Modern English. By E. A. Abbott, M.A., Head Master of the City of London School. Extra fcap. 8vo, new edition, enlarged, \$2.

"Will be found a welcome help wherever a play of Shakespeare's forms part of the regular course."—*Guardian*.

HISTORICAL OUTLINES OF ENGLISH ACCIDENCE, comprising Chapters on the History and Development of the Language, and on Word-formation. By the Rev. Richard Morris, LL.D. Second edition. 12mo, \$1 75.

LONGER ENGLISH POEMS. With Notes, Philological and Explanatory, and an introduction on the Teaching of English. Chiefly for use in Schools. Edited by J. W. Hales, M.A. 12mo, \$1 75.

ON THE STUDY OF WORDS. By R. C. Trench, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Fourteenth edition, revised. Fcap. 8vo, \$1 25.

ENGLISH, PAST AND PRESENT. By R. C. Trench, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin. Seventh edition. Fcap. 8vo, \$1 25.

SHAKESPEARE'S TEMPEST. With Glossarial and Explanatory Notes by the Rev. J. M. Jephson. Second edition. 18mo, 50 cts.

CLASSICAL WORKS.

A GRAMMAR OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE, from Plautus to Suetonius. By H. J. Roby, M.A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Part I. Crown 8vo, \$2 50.

AN INTRODUCTION TO GREEK and Latin Etymology. By John Peile, M.A., Fellow and Tutor of Christ College. Second edition. Crown 8vo, \$3 50.

FIRST LATIN STEPS; or, An Introduction, by a Series of Examples, to the Study of the Latin Language. By Josiah Wright, M.A., late Head Master of Sutton Coldfield School. Cr. 8vo, \$2.

THE SEVEN KINGS OF ROME. An Easy Narrative, abridged from the First Book of Livy. A First Latin Reading-Book, with Grammatical Notes and Vocabulary. By the Rev. J. Wright, M.A. Fourth edition. Fcap. 8vo, \$1.

CICERO'S ORATIONS AGAINST Catilina. With Introduction, and Notes translated from Halm, with Additions. By A. S. Wilkins, M.A. Professor of Latin in Owens College, Manchester. Fcap. 8vo, \$1 25.

CICERO. THE SECOND PHILIPPIC Oration. With an Introduction, and Notes translated from Karl Halm. Edited by J. E. B. Mayor, M.A. Third edition. Fcap. 8vo, \$1 25.

JUVENAL. THIRTEEN SATIRES. With Commentary by the Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, M.A. Second edition, enlarged. Vol. I. Crown 8vo, \$2 50.

SALLUST. With English Notes. By C. Merivale, D.D. New edition. Fcap. 8vo, \$1 50.
The Catilina and Jugurtha may be had separately, price 75 cents each.

TACITUS: AGRICOLA AND GERMANIA. A Revised Text and English Notes. By A. J. Church and W. J. Brodribb. New edition. Fcap. 8vo, \$1 25. Separately, 75 cents each. A Translation by the same authors, \$1.

HINTS TOWARDS LATIN PROSE Composition. By A. W. Potts, M.A., Head Master of the Fettes College, Edinburgh. Third edition. Revised and enlarged. Extra fcap. 8vo, \$1.

HELLENICA; or, A History of Greece in Greek: being a First Greek Reading-Book. With Explanatory Notes. Third edition. With a Vocabulary. By the Rev. J. Wright, M.A. Fcap. 8vo, \$1.

FIRST GREEK READER. Edited after Karl Halm. With Corrections and Additions by J. E. B. Mayor, M.A. Second edition. Fcap. 8vo, \$1 50.

GREEK FOR BEGINNERS. By Joseph B. Mayor, M.A., Professor Classical Literature in King's College, London. New edition. Fcap. 8vo, \$1 50.

DEMOSTHENES ON THE CROWN. With English Notes. By D. Drake, M.A. Fourth edition. To which is prefixed, *ÆSCHINES* against Ctesiphon. Fcap. 8vo, \$1 50.

HOMER. The Narrative of *Odysseus* (Homer's *Odyssey*, IX.-XII.) With a Commentary by John E. B. Mayor, M.A. Part I., pp. 1-144. 18mo, \$1.

THUCYDIDES: The Sicilian Expedition. Being Books VI. and VII. of Thucydides. With Notes by the Rev. P. Frost, M.A. New edition, revised and enlarged. Extra fcap. 8vo, \$1 50.

THE ELEMENTS OF GREEK GRAMMAR. By J. G. Greenwood. Fourth edition. 12mo, \$1 75.

MATHEMATICS.

ALGEBRAICAL EXERCISES, progressively arranged. By C. A. Jones, M.A., and C. H. Cheyne, M.A., Mathematical Masters of Westminster School. New edition. 18mo, 75 cents.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON Plane Trigonometry; with a numerous Collection of Examples. By R. D. Beasley, M.A. Third edition, revised. \$1 50.

THE CAMBRIDGE COURSE OF ELEMENTARY Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, and Hydrostatics. By J. C. Snowball, M.A. Fifth edition, revised and enlarged by Thomas Lund, B.D. \$1 75.

MODERN METHODS IN ELEMENTARY Geometry. By E. M. Reynolds, M.A. \$1 25.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON Conic Sections and Algebraic Geometry. With numerous Examples and Hints for Solution; especially designed for the Use of Beginners. By G. H. Puckle, M.A. New edition, revised and enlarged. Crown 8vo, \$2 50.

GEOMETRICAL TREATISE ON Conic Sections. By W. H. Drew, M.A. Fourth edition. Crown 8vo, \$1 75. SOLUTIONS, \$1 75.

THE ELEMENTS OF PLANE AND Spherical Trigonometry. With the Construction and Use of Tables of Logarithms. By J. C. Snowball, M.A. Fourth edition. Crown 8vo, \$2.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON Mechanics. For the Use of Junior Classes at the University and Higher Classes in Schools. With Examples. By S. Parkinson, D.D., F.R.S. Fourth edition, revised. Crown 8vo, \$3.

A TREATISE ON OPTICS. By S. Parkinson, D.D. Third edition, revised and enlarged. Crown 8vo, \$3 50.

ELEMENTARY HYDROSTATICS. With numerous Examples. By J. B. Phear, M.A. Fourth edition. Crown 8vo, \$2.

A TREATISE ON DYNAMICS OF A Particle. By Professor Tait and Mr. Steele. Third edition, enlarged. Crown 8vo, \$3 50.

For list of Mr. J. Todhunter's various Mathematical Works, see their General Catalogues.

HISTORY, ETC.

THE HOLY ROMAN EMPIRE. By James Bryce, D.C.L. Third edition, revised. Crown 8vo, \$2 50.

OLD ENGLISH HISTORY. By E. A. Freeman, D.C.L. With Five Colored Maps. Second edition, revised. Extra fcap. 8vo, \$1 75.

EUROPEAN HISTORY: Narrated in a Series of Historical Selections from the Best Authorities. Edited and arranged by E. M. Sewell and Charlotte M. Yonge. 2 vols. crown 8vo, \$1 75 each.

A CLASS-BOOK OF OLD TESTAMENT History. By Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D. With Maps. Seventh edition. 18mo, \$1 50.

An Elementary Manual, for Junior Students. 50 cents.

A CLASS-BOOK OF NEW TESTAMENT History. By Rev. G. F. Maclear, D.D. With Maps. Fourth edition. 18mo, \$1 50.

An Elementary Manual, for Junior Students. 50 cents.

MANUAL OF POLITICAL ECONOMY. By Henry Fawcett, M.A. Third edition. Crown 8vo, \$3.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

MACMILLAN & CO., 38 Bleecker Street, New York.

VALUABLE EDUCATIONAL WORKS

PUBLISHED BY

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW ARITHMETICS.

SANFORD'S ANALYTICAL SERIES.

COMPRISED IN FOUR BOOKS.

The Science of Numbers Reduced to its Last Analysis.

MENTAL AND WRITTEN ARITHMETIC SUCCESSFULLY COMBINED IN EACH BOOK OF THE SERIES.

BY SHELTON P. SANFORD, A.M.,

Professor of Mathematics in Mercer University, Georgia.

I. FIRST LESSONS. Illustrated, . . . \$0 35

II. INTERMEDIATE, 0 50

III. COMMON SCHOOL, \$0 90

IV. HIGHER, 1 50

"I think that Sanford's Arithmetics are the best books on the subject ever published; and I trust it will not be long before they will be introduced into every school in our State. In my judgment, they are the very perfection of school-books on arithmetic."—*Professor B. Mallon, Superintendent in the Public Schools of Atlanta.*

CUTTER'S PHYSIOLOGIES,

FOR COLLEGES, ACADEMIES, AND FAMILIES.

BY CALVIN CUTTER, M.D.

NEW SERIES.

FIRST BOOK OF ANALYTIC ANATOMY. Physiology, and Hygiene, Human and Comparative. With 164 Illustrations. 12mo, 90 cts.

SECOND BOOK OF ANALYTIC ANATOMY. Physiology, and Hygiene, Human and Comparative. With 186 Illustrations. 12mo, \$1 50.

NEW ANALYTIC ANATOMY. Physiology, and Hygiene, Human and Comparative. With 194 Illustrations. \$1 60.

With Questions, 60 pages additional. \$1 70.

** Accompanied by a Series of Anatomical Charts.

OLD SERIES.

HUMAN AND COMPARATIVE ANATOMY. Physiology, and Hygiene. By Mrs. E.P. Cutter. Illustrated. 12mo, 50 cts.

CUTTER'S FIRST BOOK ON ANATOMY. Physiology, and Hygiene. Illustrated. 12mo, 80 cts.

CUTTER'S ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, and Hygiene. Illustrated. 12mo, \$1 70.

CHAUVENET'S MATHEMATICAL SERIES.

BY PROF. WILLIAM CHAUVENET.

A TREATISE ON ELEMENTARY

Geometry, with Appendices containing a Copious Collection of Exercises for the Student, and an Introduction to Modern Geometry. By Wm. Chauvenet, Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Washington University, St. Louis. 12mo, extra cloth, \$2.

"It is the only geometrical text-book which is based on true principles."—*C. H. Judson, Professor of Mathematics in Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina.*

For sale by Booksellers generally, or will be sent to any address, carriage free, upon receipt of the price by the Publishers. Books for examination and introduction at special rates. Catalogues furnished on application. Address

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

Just Ready. 8vo, cloth, price \$6 50.

THE THIRTY-NINE ARTICLES

of the Church of England Explained in a Series of Lectures. By the Rev. K. W. Jelf, D.D. Edited by the Rev. J. R. King, M.A.

Sixth Edition of

OUR NEW VICAR; or, Plain Words

about Ritualism and Parish Work. By the Rev. J. S. B. Monseil, LL.D. 16mo, cloth, \$1 50.

New Edition of

HOUSEHOLD THEOLOGY. A Manual

of Religious Information respecting the Holy Bible, the Prayer-Book, the Church, the Ministry, Divine Worship, the Creed, etc., etc. By the Rev. J. H. Blunt. 16mo, cloth, \$1 25.

Post free on receipt of price.

POTT, YOUNG, & CO.,

Cooper Union, New York.

SCHOENHOF & MOELLER,

Foreign Book Importers, 40 Winter Street, Boston, publishers of Alvergnat's French Pronunciation, \$1 25; Ploetz's Easy French Method, \$1 25; Biographies des Musiciens Célèbres, \$1 50; Lacombe's Peuple Français, 90 cts.; Montague's Spanish Grammar, \$1. All bound. Copies for examination at half price. New school catalogue just issued.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

CARMINA PRINCETONIA. The Songs of Princeton College, with music. Cloth, 8vo, \$1 50.

CARMINA VALENSIA. A Collection of College Songs, with Music and Piano Accompaniment. Garretson's edition, cloth, \$1 50.

Heald & Dutton's edition, cloth, \$1 75; gilt, \$2 25.

AMERICAN SEASIDE RESORTS. A handbook for Health and Pleasure Seekers. By Charles L. Norton. 16mo, cloth. Price \$1 25.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS and the Region Around. By Rockwell. 16mo, cloth. Price \$1 50.

GEOLOGICAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES and Canada. By Prof. C. H. Hitchcock, Dartmouth College. In sheets, \$2 50; mounted, \$3 50.

DICTIONARY OF WORDS AND PHRASES USED in Commerce. By Thomas McElrath. \$6.

THE BOOK OF PSALMS. for Responsive Reading in Sabbath-Schools and Public Worship. Two Editions. 32mo edition, limp cloth, 30 cents; 16mo edition, cloth, 70 cents.

Any of the above sent by mail on receipt of price.

TAINTOR BROS., Publishers,

678 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES FOLLEN McKIM,

ARCHITECT,

37 Broadway, New York.

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S LATIN COURSE.

Complete in Prose Department, Preparatory to College.

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S SELECT

Orations of Cicero. Chronologically Arranged, covering the entire period of his public life. Edited by J. H. & W. W. Allen and J. B. Greenough, with References to Allen & Greenough's Latin Grammar. Containing the Defence of Roscius (abridged), Verres I. Manilian Law, Catiline, Archias, Sestius (abridged), Milo, Marcellus, Ligarius, and the Fourteenth Philippic. With Life, Introductions, Notes, and Index. \$1 75.

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S

Shorter Course of Latin Prose: consisting of Selections from Caesar, Curtius, Nepos, and Sallust ('Jugurtha'), with Notes adapted to Allen & Greenough's Grammar; accompanied by Six Orations of Cicero—the Manilian, the four Catilines, and Archias, with Vocabulary—thus forming a volume adapted to the second or shorter preparatory course at Harvard. \$2 50.

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S LATIN

Grammar. \$1 50.

ALLEN & GREENOUGH'S LATIN

Selections. \$1 50.

LEIGHTON'S LATIN LESSONS.

(Refer to A. & G.'s Gr.) \$1 50.

(From Prof. W. D. Whitney, Yale College.)

"I have no hesitation in saying that Allen & Greenough's Grammar has impressed me more favorably than any other I have seen that is published in this country. Though brief, it is very comprehensive, clear in its statements, founded on an adequate basis of philological knowledge, and cast in the proper tone of describing the facts of the language rather than prescribing laws for it."

"OUR WORLD" SERIES OF GEOGRAPHIES.

(From Louis Agassiz, LL.D., Professor of Zoölogy and Geology, Harvard University.)

"Cambridge, January 1, 1873.

"MY DEAR SIR: I welcome 'Our World,' No. 2, as a valuable contribution to the modern method of teaching geography. It is a very commendable and successful effort to add to the daily improving means of making geography more attractive in the school-room."

(From Hon. Geo. S. Hillard, LL.D.)

"Boston, December 11, 1872.

"MY DEAR SIR: I think Miss Hall's work one of great merit. It invests the study of geography with the attractions that properly belong to it. It gives prominence to the facts, distinctions, and attributes which are permanent, and the work of nature, and does not burden the memory with those dry details of political geography which are variable and accidental. Thus it has all the interest of a well-written book of travels. The pupil here learns wherein one country essentially differs from another, what are the physical features, soil, and productions of each, what are the occupations and character of their inhabitants, and, in short, all the relations of man to the globe on which he lives."

Halsey's Historical Chart, 33 x 48, \$1 50. Goodwin's Greek Grammar, Reader, Moods and Tenses. Leighton's Greek Lessons. Liddell & Scott's Lexicons. Allen & Greenough's Madvig's & Allen's Latin. White's Junior Student's Latin Lexicon. Hudson's and Craik's Shakespeares. Pierce's Tables. English of XIVth Century, \$1 75. National Primary, Intermediate, and Fourth Music Readers. National Music Charts, in Four Series, by Luther Whiting Mason.

GINN BROS., Publishers.

No. 4 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.;

107 Fifth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

GILMAN'S

FIRST STEPS IN ENGLISH

Literature.

Published by HURD & HOUGHTON, New York;

THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

Price \$1.

The Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D., a member of the School Committee of Cambridge, Mass., writes to the author under date March 11, 1873, as follows:

"I want to put on record my sense of the good work you have done. I think it is very desirable that this branch of useful knowledge should be more regarded in our schools and colleges. We have a language and literature worth studying, both for information and discipline. I am sure that your little book will be of the highest service, and trust it will have a yet wider use. I wish it was in the hands of every English-speaking man and child.

Yours sincerely,

"ALEXANDER MCKENZIE."

THE WEEK IN TRADE AND FINANCE.

JULY 23, 1873.

THE money market continues very easy. There have been occasional efforts to advance the rates of interest, but 5 per cent. may be stated as the highest, with the bulk of the business at 3 to 4½ per cent. on call loans, whilst time loans secured by first-class Stock Exchange collateral are quoted as follows: 30 days, 4 per cent.; 60 days, 4½ to 5½ per cent.; 90 days, 7 per cent., and for the remainder of the year, 7 per cent. gold. Time loans are difficult to procure for a longer period than the remainder of the year. In commercial paper, preference is given to that maturing in October—an evidence of a feeling of caution against any repetition of last year's stringency. For prime paper having three or four months to run the rates are 6½ to 7½ per cent.

The weekly statement of the city banks was favorable, especially in the item of legal tenders, which show an increase of \$1,084,500. The loss of about a million in deposits explains the loss also of \$1,088,100 in specie.

The following are the statements for the past two weeks:

	July 19.	July 26.	Differences.
Loans.....	\$289,878,100	\$289,389,100	Dec. \$489,000
Specie.....	32,273,600	31,249,300	Dec. 1,024,300
Circulation.....	27,281,500	27,225,100	Dec. 56,400
Deposits.....	240,204,400	239,118,300	Dec. 1,088,100
Legal tenders.....	48,872,300	49,957,000	Inc. 1,084,500

The following shows the relation between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	July 19.	July 26.	Differences.
Specie.....	\$32,273,600	\$31,249,300	Dec. \$1,024,300
Legal tenders.....	48,872,300	49,957,000	Inc. 1,084,500
Total reserve.....	\$81,145,900	\$81,206,300	Inc. \$60,200
Circulation.....	27,281,500	27,225,100	Dec. 56,400
Deposits.....	240,206,400	239,118,300	Dec. 1,088,100
Total liabilities.....	\$267,487,900	\$266,343,400	Dec. \$1,144,500
25 per cent. reserve.....	66,971,975	66,585,850	Dec. 386,125
Excess over legal reserve.....	14,274,125	14,620,450	Inc. 346,325

The stock market as a rule has been firm, with sometimes little "spurts" of activity. The most important features of the week have been the advance in Harlem and Western Union Telegraph, and the semi-corner in Erie. In the first-named stock, the rise of 4½ per cent., to 134, on Saturday was due to large purchases by prominent operators, whose movements are supposed to have been caused by an offer of \$3,000,000 to the Company for the city railroad, and the expectation of an extra dividend in the shape of scrip or bonds, based on the enhanced value of the city property, and also representing an undivided surplus, which under the terms of a recent lease with the New York Central is no longer required to be withheld. Telegraph stock has been remarkably firm on reports of an expected stock dividend, supplemented by vigorous purchasing on the part of Commodore Vanderbilt's friends, and their frequent hints that the inevitable Jay Gould had been caught short, and that the contest was really one of pluck and pocket between himself and the Commodore. In the Erie corner, but little trouble was experienced in making deliveries, and on Saturday the stock declined at the close to 59¼ against 61 cash at the opening. The redistribution of Northwest and its handsome earnings combine to promise renewed activity and higher prices for that old-time favorite. In St. Paul, an evident effort is being made to keep down the price to allow of large blocks of its shares being quietly bought up by a well-known heavy capitalist, whose efforts seem altogether directed that way; and to the initiated there are everywhere evidences upon which to base a

hopeful prospect of higher prices and the commencement of a wider speculation than has been witnessed this year. The exception to this favorable view is that *bête noir* of the Exchange, Pacific Mail. The negotiations for a loan on the Company's San Francisco real estate having failed, a law firm, to whom was referred Judge Pierpont's opinion against the legality of issuing bonds, props up Captain Bradbury's backbone with an insinuation that the "general authority to sell and convey includes the authority to mortgage." This is "*an opinion as is an opinion.*" The issue of the bonds may be confidently expected, and with equal confidence may it be conjectured that the trustees, willingly or not, will find themselves personally responsible therefor when the Company goes into bankruptcy or into the hands of Mr. Stockwell and the Panama Railroad.

The following shows the highest and lowest sales of the leading stocks at the Stock Exchange for the week ending July 26, 1873:

	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.	Sales.
N. Y. C. & H. R.....	103½ 104½	104 104½	104½ 104½	104½ 104½	104½ 104½	104½ 104½	29,000
Lake Shore.....	93½ 94	93½ 94½	93½ 94½	93½ 94½	93½ 94½	93½ 94½	41,500
Erie.....	60½ 65	59½ 62½	60½ 61½	61½ 63½	61½ 63	59½ 61	90,000
Do. pfd.....	71 71	71 72	71 72	71 72	71 72	71 72	25,700
Union Pacific.....	29½ 29½	29½ 29½	27½ 28½	27½ 28½	27½ 28½	27½ 28½	27,100
Chl. & N. W.....	70½ 71½	65½ 70½	69½ 69½	69½ 71	69½ 70½	69½ 69½	800
Do. pfd.....	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81	81 81	500
N. J. Central.....	108½ 104	108½ 111½	102½ 103½	102½ 103½	102½ 103½	102½ 103½	11,700
Stock Island.....	111½ 111½	110½ 111½	110½ 111½	110½ 111½	110½ 111½	110½ 111½	7,400
Mil. & St. Paul.....	53½ 53½	52½ 52½	51½ 52½	51½ 52½	51½ 52½	51½ 52½	400
Do. pfd.....	74½ 74½	74½ 74½	74½ 74½	74½ 74½	74½ 74½	74½ 74½	25,800
Wabash.....	72½ 73½	71½ 72½	71½ 72½	71½ 72½	71½ 72½	71½ 72½	2,000
D. L. & Western.....	100½ 101½	100½ 101½	100½ 101½	100½ 101½	100½ 101½	100½ 101½	2,700
B. H. & Erie.....	3 3	2½ 3	2½ 3	2½ 3	2½ 3	2½ 3	440.0
O. & M.....	41 41½	40½ 41	39½ 40½	39½ 40½	39½ 40½	39½ 40½	10,800
C. C. & I. C.....	33½ 33½	32½ 33½	32½ 33½	32½ 33½	32½ 33½	32½ 33½	120,200
W. U. Tel.....	90½ 91	90½ 92½	90½ 91	90½ 91	90½ 91	90½ 91	91,100
Pacific Mail.....	39½ 40	36½ 39½	36½ 37½	36½ 37½	36½ 37½	36½ 37½	91,100

The market for Government bonds is firm. The Treasury transactions began and ended with the sale of 5.20's last week. The week closes on the basis of 118½ to 119 for the 5.20's of 1867. Transactions in State bonds have been small, and confined to the most prominent. The report of an injunction restraining the State of Missouri from selling the Missouri Pacific Railroad is not unfavorable to the State, as the unsettling of financial affairs by a sale of the roads involved in the question at issue could hardly be otherwise than calamitous. In railroad bonds the business has not been large, but has been pretty well distributed. The sinking fund loan of \$3,000,000 of the Lake Shore Railroad is reported by the agents to be closed out. Some attention has been attracted to auction sales of the bonds of the Willamette R. R. Co. (principally known by the Brooklyn Trust Co. affair) and of the Midland equipment and Montclair bonds. The first were sold at 30, and the last two, as reported, at 14 and 40 respectively. It is announced that of the \$2,000,000 consolidated mortgage bonds which the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company propose issuing, \$3,470,000 will be set apart to retire and cancel bonds now outstanding and maturing. This year \$1,500,000 of the remainder will be put on the market to build the bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., purchase steel rails, etc., etc. The remainder will be "issued as circumstances may require."

The gold market at the close of the week is dull and lower; on Saturday opening at 115½ and closing at 115½. The bull party has been somewhat helped by a total shipment of \$3,944,533 in specie last week, some of which, considering the low current rates of exchange, must have been for effect, like a school-boy's whistling to keep his courage up. The easy feeling and reduction of Bank rate in England have naturally produced an easier feeling in gold and exchange here. At the Treasury sale of \$1,000,000 on Thursday, the total bids amounted to \$2,635,000. Customs receipts of the week amount to \$2,472,000.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH,
No. 5 Nassau Street, New York, July 28, 1873.

We recommend to our friends and customers for investment of surplus capital, or in exchange for Government bonds,

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS; Principal and interest payable in Gold Coin in New York City; interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1; coupon or registered. Price 90 and accrued interest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD IS A COMPLETE TRUNK LINE between the Atlantic Seaboard and the Great West, 420 miles in length, extending from tide-water at Richmond to Huntington, the most favorable point of railroad connection with the Ohio River, and developing the richest IRON, COAL, and TIMBER REGIONS in the United States.

ITS FREIGHT TRAFFIC and PASSENGER TRAVEL are already large and remunerative, and they are increasing with a rapidity which shows the Chesapeake

and Ohio to be one of the most valuable and successful railroads in the country.

These facts, together with the thorough construction and superior character of the Road itself, its advantages for economical and profitable operation, and the unquestionable security of the Bonds of the Company, enable us to recommend them with the utmost confidence.

Pamphlets, containing full information concerning the Road and the country it traverses, will be furnished upon application.

We also have on hand for sale the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, at 88½ and accrued interest. Interest payable May and November. Denominations \$100, \$500, and \$1,000—coupon or registered.

We continue to deal in Government Securities and CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on commission for cash, make Collections, receive Deposits, on which we allow interest at the rate of four per cent., and do a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

THE CONSOLIDATED 30 YEARS 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. LOUIS AND SOUTHEASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, issued upon a complete trunk line (between St. Louis and Nashville, Tenn.) earning more than enough to pay interest and operating expenses. A perfectly safe investment. Price 90 and interest. All marketable securities taken in exchange.

WINSLOW & WILSON,

Financial Agents,

70 William Street.

W. M. H. VEYSEY,
PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANT,

150 Broadway, New York.

Consultations given on important matters.

\$5 to \$20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

a
a
a
v
n
t
a
b
O
v
J
g
n
s
P
n
c
b